

Mr Callaghan sees rosy future only if pay limit is observed

Prime Minister, presenting his annual parliamentary report as Labour leader to the party conference in Brighton, yesterday predicted that Britain in the next two or three decades would eclipse any known achievement since the

start of the industrial revolution. But he warned delegates that the Government's priority must still be to curb inflation and unemployment, and that meant accepting the 10 per cent limit on earnings increases.

Back us or sack us' challenge to both sides of industry

David Wood
Editor

"Back us or sack us" was Prime Minister's uncompromising challenge to government and trade unions at the Labour conference when the Labour conference

yesterday saw him say that it would

no longer eclipse anything

since the industrial revolution.

But he did call to increase and reiterate capital investment for

new and technological

changes before any

of boom and bust.

He was a candid and not

very partisan account of

Parliamentary Labour

stewardship that Mr

had offered his rank and

as platform speeches go,

deserved a warmer ac-

tion than it appeared to

although many speakers

said that Brighton's huge

municipal conference had

communications diffi-

culties. Anyhow, the speech

acceptance, even if it did

not start the conference afame.

Government's priority

was to vanquish

inflation and unemployment,

strategically its

ties from North Sea oil

for the next 30 years to

raise British industry to

where it could com-

pete with the most aggressive

countries in the world.

One responded with

enthusiasm to the

idea, yet almost everyone

realized that there was the

of political experience

ity. On such occasions, the

Minister casually let

few carefully prepared

Yes, after hearing Mr

John Major, he left

the room with a smile

and a new year's

Bill. There was what

he wanted and needed:

there would be a Bill

to devolve some

powers to Scotland

and Wales. The Cabinet

would be a member of the

party to support it and mainly although to

Wales took advantage

on a referendum over, after its second

the Bill would

be put under a

ne or parliamentary time

allagan did not suggest

the Bill would become an

or did he touch on the

that a House of Lords

might regard it as a

ational Bill and place

a temporary veto on it. But experienced Labour strategists assume that he wants to be able to go into the next general election saying in Scotland and Wales that, in spite of Conservative opposition, a Labour Government carried, or tried to carry, a necessary and desirable devolution Bill.

In other words, Mr Callaghan hopes to exploit deep Conservative divisions over devolution during the next election campaign which almost everybody believes will come next year.

Labour Europeans were quick to comment that the Prime Minister did not commit himself equally explicitly to the other main Bill of the session, to provide for direct elections to the European Parliament, with or without the benefit of a guillotine. He did not mention the Bill, nor the EEC is to be debated today.

He did, however, reaffirm the implications for the whole Labour movement of the letter, last Friday to the general secretary of the Labour Party, with its peremptory reminder of any left-wing move to withdraw from the EEC. His EEC references throughout had characteristic Atlantic overtones.

No one picking the surface value of the words he used would have thought too deeply committed to any European ideal, but rather to a strategy of leaving the EEC to suit British interests or British domestic policies. It sounded like a domestic version of Gaullism.

What Mr Callaghan privately thinks about United Kingdom membership of the EEC would remain something of a mystery to delegates if he had not mentioned, with much cogency, that the bigger overall industrial development to be made by the Ford motor company would be in Britain, and the grand disclosure that during the prolonged negotiations he had invited Mr Henry Ford to a talk at 10 Downing Street.

At the same time it is to be inferred that the Government will set the date for the Scottish assembly election and Welsh referendum well after the United Kingdom general election, on the argument of party tacticians that to lose Scotland immediately before a general election would be highly damaging to Labour.

Ford, of course, insists on keeping open the expanding EEC market for its cars, and therefore wherever the new development takes place it must be within the Nine. Mr Callaghan positively boasted of the consequences for Britain of the Ford decision, in terms not

few skilled craftsmen.

Continued on page 2, col 6



Mr Callaghan giving his blunt conditions yesterday for Britain's predicted rosy future.

Fight to hold line on Ford pay

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Brighton

The Government is fighting desperately behind the scenes to prevent a pay settlement for 57,000 Ford workers that would destroy the credibility of the 10 per cent incomes policy.

Ministers have made clear to the company and the unions their anxiety that a deal which gave an "excessive" wage in

creases would set the pattern for the rest of industry and would wreck TUC hopes of achieving an orderly return to voluntary collective bargaining

Ford Motors' management is to meet the unions next Wednesday, when a further increase in the company's pay offer of 10.6 per cent is expected. The present proposals would give increases ranging from 10 to 12 per cent for a relatively few skilled craftsmen.

Continued on page 2, col 6

The Government has no objection to what has so far been offered, but would be in a dilemma if the company acceded to the full claim of 15 per cent and fringe benefits improvements worth about another 10 per cent, which has been tabled by the unions as a "socially responsible" demand.

As the Prime Minister told the Labour conference yesterday, the Cabinet fears that one big settlement outside the 10 per cent limit would establish a going rate for the whole year and would accelerate inflation just when the figures are going down.

But Ford Motors has traditionally paid scant respect to incomes policies when under union duress or faced with a need to attract labour. The company breached the Tory government's pay policy in 1971 and the terms of the original social contract in 1974.

Because negotiations are not yet complete, the Government has not made up its mind what to do, but ministers are keeping an anxious eye on developments. Mr Callaghan told the party conference yesterday that there was a limit to what the Government could do to prevent private sector companies from settling outside the guidelines, and ministers take the realistic view of "some you win, some you lose".

Continued on page 2, col 6

Brezhnev ticks 'rights' the West

At Brezhnev, pointing scorn on the human rights campaign in a speech Supreme Soviet, said that what others enjoyed were the "rights" to life as unemployment and racism. Indicators for capitalism, he said, could yet socialism had "long cured social sores". Defending the new constitution against Western critics, Brezhnev said it guaranteed social, civil and political rights more fully than before.

Continued on page 8



Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Indian Prime Minister, surrounded by her supporters after being released from police custody by a Delhi magistrate. She had been arrested on Monday on charges of corruption.

Continued on page 8

Laker profit of \$35,000

Despite gloomy forecasts by his competitors, Mr Freddie Laker, chairman of Laker Airways, seems to have a winner in his transatlantic cheap fare service. Daily flights have been booked to about 75 per cent of capacity, and he estimates a profit of nearly \$35,000 in the first week.

Page 17

devolution plan

Tony devolution spokesman, a new body in Scotland with the powers. He said it could call to Scotland's existing executive and monitor decisions of the Civil Service. In such areas as and education. It could questionies of public bodies.

Continued on page 2

Kidnap news ban

Swiss police keep silence on developments in the kidnapping of Grazia Ortiz-Papini, the five-year-old heiress to a tin fortune, at the request of the parents.

Page 7

rade talks open

about the continuing arms race between several delegations review conference in Belgrade. The Yugoslavs, and Dutch fired the first shots, raising question of human rights, delegates regretting any real of improvement.

Continued on page 8

Packer hits out

erry Packer, the Australian

maintained in the High Court

world cricket authorities were

the can" for Australia. He said:

country is being asked to fight

s' banner, to your detriment and

fit. He alleged that the Test Cricket Board "do not keep

Page 4

police fear

that police in Britain could

Ulster counterparts become

and undermined by a misuse of

complaint political violence was

at Rock Powell.

Continued on page 5

Algerians silent on fate of hijackers

Algerian authorities refused to give any information on the fate of the Japanese Red Army hijackers of the 56m (£3.5m) ransom they demanded from Japan. Meanwhile, the Cabinet in Tokyo decided to ask for the return of the ransom, the five hijackers, and the six people released from Japanese prisons.

Page 8

UK secures ships deal

Britain expects to sign a £115m deal to supply Poland with 24 ships. The agreement has the backing of the Prime Minister, and will secure the jobs of 8,000 shipyard workers. It also provides much-needed orders for the British Steel Corporation.

Page 17

Leader page 15

Letters to our future energy sources, from Professor Sir Martin Ryle, FRS; and on radical thought in universities, from Professor Paul Halmos, and others.

Leading articles: Scottish devolution; Labour conference; Japanese and hijackers

Features, pages 9 and 14

Sport, pages 11 and 12

Football: Manchester United's prospects in Europe; Golf: Peter Ryde previews world matchplay championship; Racing: Carson loses appeal against suspension

Arts, page 13

Michael Radcliffe on the Walker recall; the Berlin Festival; Cy Coleman's talk to Stephen Mear; Alan Coren on Panorama (BBC1); Kenneth Loveland at Swanage Festival; Irving Wardle on The Dog Ram Away (Hampstead Theatre); Ned Chailliet on Les Farceurs (Walford Palace)

Obituary, page 16

Sir John Ritchie, Professor S. G. Raybould

Business News, pages 17-23

Stock Markets: Shares and gilts lost ground and the FT Index closed 7.3 lower at 512.8

Financial Editor: Interest rates take the pressure; Readers' confirmation of a trend; Compromising on capital gains

Business Feature: John Whitmore on arguments for altering Britain's exchange controls

Business Diary: Improving vending machine contents and service

Report on the design, manufacture and retailing of clothing and textiles

TV & Radio

Letters, 15, 18

Obituary, 16

Sale Room, 16

Science, 16

Sport, 11, 12

Wills, 16

17

18

19

20

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HOME NEWS

Mr Pym seeks new Scottish body with monitoring power

new "arrangement" for Scotland, with the advantages of an assembly but without its "difficult executive and legislative powers", was proposed last night by Mr Francis Pym, opposition spokesman on devolution.

It would, he said, at St Andrews University, "call to account in Scotland the powerful Scottish Executive which Scotland already has".

Such a body would investigate and monitor the administrative decisions of the Scottish Civil Service in such areas as education and housing. It would question the policies and decisions of public bodies, agencies, the health service and nationalized industries in Scotland, including electricity, gas and railways.

It would press opinions, views and needs of the United Kingdom Government when taking decisions affecting Scotland and would be involved in committee Scottish legislation.

Independent Scottish institutions would be preserved and strengthened. The proposed body would form expert com-

mittees to examine specific issues like regional aid, training the unemployed and attraction of new industries, and suggest new policies or improvements.

It would give powerful backing to the Secretary of State in putting Scotland's case to the Cabinet on EEC and would debate expenditure priorities.

Mr Pym added: "An assembly with these powers would be an improvement on the Government's proposals in a number of ways." It would: Avoid the creation and extravagance of a second executive and bureaucracy.

Keep severe and actually strengthen Scotland's voice in the United Kingdom Cabinet, where the more important decisions affecting every person in Scotland would still be taken.

Avoid calls to change the role or functions of councils of the Westminster because their function would still be the same as that of every other MP.

Positively improve the way government was called to account in Scotland rather than merely duplicate what was already exists on another level.

Leading article, page 15



"Tiger" (left), by a prisoner at Blundeston, and "Study of a Lion Cub", by a Winchester inmate, are in the Koestler Awards Exhibition of art by people in prison and borstal in Piccadilly, London, which opened yesterday.

'Totalitarian grip' on journalists

From Arthur Osman

Birmingham

The National Union of Journalists is "in the grip of its guerrilla minority, the totalitarian hatchet men", according to Mr John Slim, president of the Institute of Journalists speaking at the opening of the institute's annual conference in Birmingham yesterday.

He asked: "What is this creeping cancer which seeks to paralyse our profession before sufficient of its moderately disposed journalists emerge from their slumbers and start effecting a cure?"

The NUJ had still to win the battle for its self-respect. Mr Slim questioned whether it would be difficult for the NUJ to rid itself of recognized anarchists. He said apathy by the moderate masses had handed

over the union on a plate for "which is its insurance for the aspirations of its extremists."

The election of a moderate as the new NUJ general secretary did not indicate a new mood among rank and file.

Mr Slim, a writer on the Birmingham Post, appeared to be appealing to a majority of provincial NUJ members when he said: "For these journalists their professional pride in doing their job to the best of their ability and at whatever unreasonable hours it demands is beset by their outraged readers off digging holes in the road or being nightwatchmen."

He foresaw a danger that because the newspaper industry trades on dedication and gives the minimum in return, the profession might be starved of incoming talent

"Another danger, more immediate, is that journalists will increasingly see the closed shop as their industrial salvation, overlooking the probability that when industrial muscle is put to improper usage it will also be the profession's political downfall."

A third danger was a merger between the journalists' unions, providing "a field day for journalism's bullies".

Mr Slim said it was vital that despite journalists' disenchantment they should never be tempted to press unanswerable causes by any economically suicidal means.

The institute passed an emergency motion condemning the exclusion of two journalists from the Labour Party conference.

Another council may seek ban on NF demonstration

By Peter Godfrey

An emergency meeting of Stockport Borough Council is to be held on Friday to consider whether to seek the banning of a march planned by the National Front on Saturday. Councillors met Mr James Arderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, yesterday to pledge support for any measures deemed necessary to control or curtail the demonstration.

The National Front has not disclosed exactly where it plans to demonstrate on Saturday, beyond saying that it will be in the North-west, but Stockport is considered the most likely location.

Mr John Howe, leader of the council, said last night: "It is still indeterminate whether the

march will take place and if so I have assured the Chief Constable that we will support whatever action he thinks necessary to prevent violence or danger to the public."

The council is to consider a motion proposed by the minority Labour and Liberal groups to invoke the Public Order Act, 1936, under which political marches can be banned.

Police leave has been cancelled for the weekend in the Greater Manchester area, and about six thousand police officers will be available in the event of a disturbance. The chief constable is likely to delay a decision on whether to ban the march until more information is available.

Prime Minister's blunt warning to militants

Continued from page 1

only of new jobs but of what he called the technological "ripple".

He hinted also that where Ford led, other American or overseas capital investment would follow. What was good for Ford, Mr Callaghan implied,

would be good for the United Kingdom.

What Mr Ford confided to the Prime Minister also had a bearing on some important words Mr Callaghan aimed at the phalanx of trade union leaders sitting below him. First, good quality in the product being made. Secondly, continuous working. Reasonable requests? If the answer is no to that then we are cutting our own throats."

The Prime Minister made reference also to the order to sell 24 ships to Poland that derived from his meeting last December with the chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. That he said, would provide about 8,000 man years of work in the nationalized British ship yards and their suppliers.

Throughout, Mr Callaghan emphasized that delegates who roared for "reflation" and overnight socialism should remember that the United Kingdom's success so far was on financial, not industrial, grounds.

Cutting inflation remained the Government's priority, and he deliberately avoided entering into the sensitive controversy between the Chancellor and the Chief Secretary to the Treasury about whether the fall next year would be to 12½ per cent or less.

No one could have been more blunt with the more militant trade unionists than the Prime Minister. "To those who tell me no way will the country

accept 10 per cent (limits for price increases)", he said, "or only of new jobs but of what he called the technological "ripple".

Every union negotiator knew that if the first wage settlement in the third year of pay policy started well above 10 per cent that would set the pattern for the whole year. Export prices would rise, exports be lost and unemployment increase.

"The Government", he went on "pledges that it will adhere to a policy of going for a rate of growth that will not jeopardize our inflation prospects and a rate of growth that can be sustained." That was the best and even the only road to preserve jobs and to improve real living standards. There were no short cuts; but there was a road ahead.

"Meantime, I say to both sides of industry: do not support us with kind words and then undermine us through unjustified wage increases or price increases. Either back us or sick us."

In the end the Labour movement, however restive about the consequences of government policies, have no present choice except to travel along Mr Callaghan's chosen road to economic salvation. They all prefer him to Mrs Thatcher, and Mr Callaghan knew it as he spoke.

There have been better conference speeches by prime ministers. There has been more warming to pure leaders by conference delegates. But, as is his habit, Mr Callaghan did a plain, workmanlike job, and anyway, he knew that he had won the game before he played his opening card.

Conference report, page 6
Diary, page 14
Leading article, page 15

Tory chairman in hospital

By Our Political Staff

Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the Conservative Party, was admitted to the Nuffield Hospital, London, yesterday, for an operation to remove a tumour of the bowel. He is expected to be out of action for six weeks.

During Lord Thorneycroft's absence Mr Angus Maude, MP for Stratford-on-Avon, will continue as a deputes chairman of administration.

the party and as chairman of the Conservative Research Department with overall responsibility for policy advice. Mr William Clark, MP for Croydon, South, also a deputy chairman, will concentrate on strategy and political contact within the party.

Lady Young, a party vice-chairman, is to be an extra deputy chairman in charge of administration.

Rapist charged with shoplifting

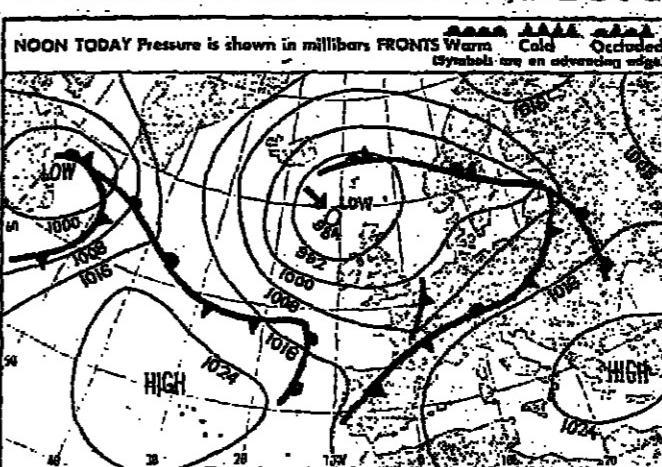
Reginald George Chapman, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, was jailed for life sight in over last week on charges rape and buggery, appeared Sheffield Crown Court yesterday to face a shoplifting charge.

Mr Robert Moore, for prosecution, said he felt it must be left to the court to decide if ever the need arose. Judge Cotton agreed.

Toll rises sought

Tolls for cars using the M25 motorway tunnel, London, will rise from 25p to 35p if an application agreed yesterday by tunnel committee succeeds.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sunrise:

7.8 am

Moonset:

6.30 pm

Last quarter:

10.21 am

Lightning up:

7.00 pm to 6.39 am

High water:

London, Bridge, 7.17 am, 6.1m (20.1ft);

Dover, 4.27 pm,

5.4m (18.5ft);

Hull, 11.37 am,

5.8m (19ft);

Liverpool, 4.43 am,

5.8m (19ft);

5.5pm, 7.3m (24.1ft)

Low water:

7.00 pm, 6.34m (21.0ft)

High tides:

7.00 pm, 7.3m (24.1ft)

Low tides:

7.00 am, 6.1m (20.1ft)

Wind:

SW, moderate

Cloud:

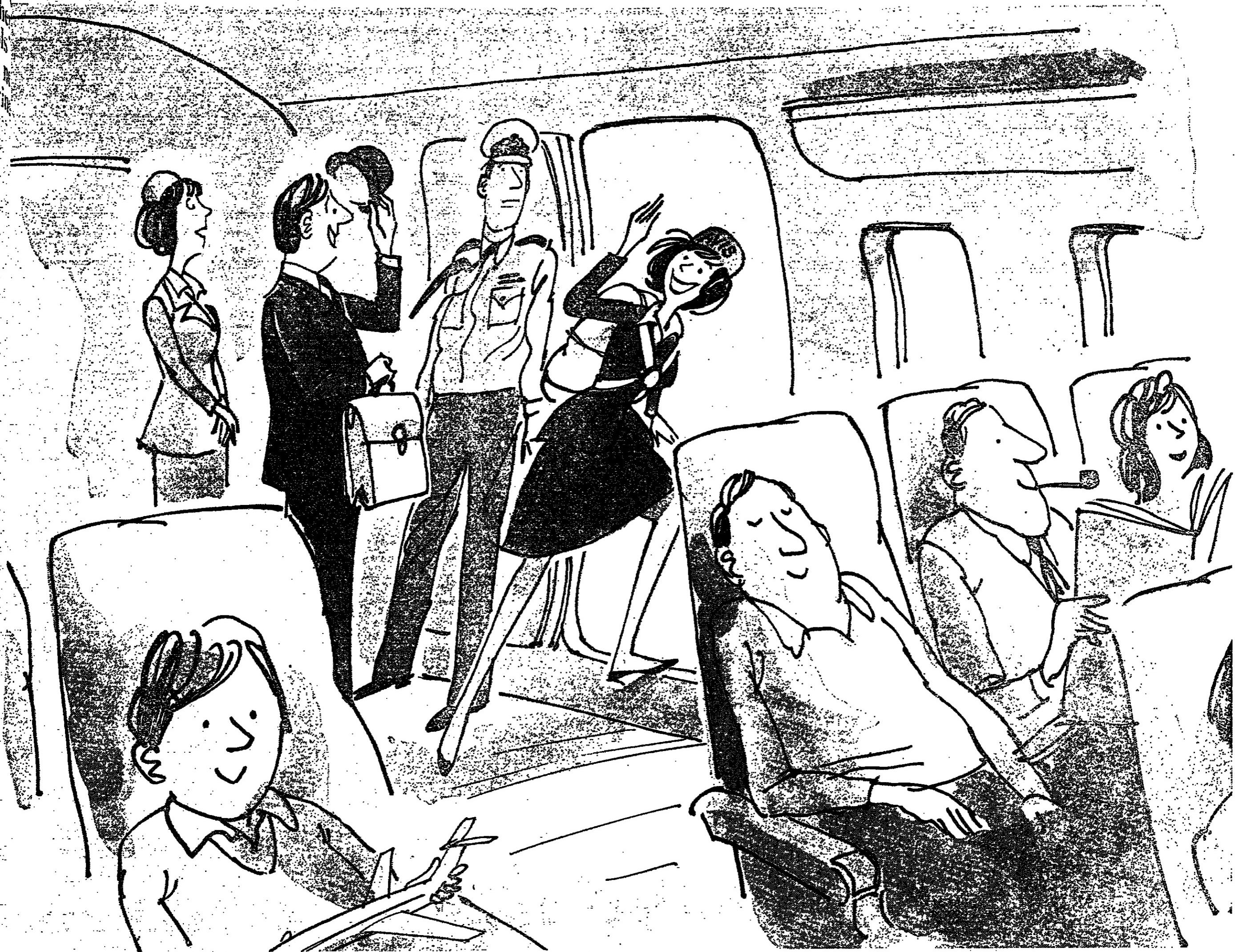
Partly cloudy

Pressure:

1000 mb

Fronts:

Westerly



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No one tries harder than Avis.

AVIS

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HOME NEWS

England 'being asked to fight cricket battles for Australia'By John Hennessy
Sports Editor

Mr Kerry Packer, the Australian promoter, claimed in the High Court yesterday that the world cricket authorities were "carrying the can" for Australia.

He was continuing his evidence in the actions brought by himself and three of his players against the International Cricket Conference (ICC) and the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB), in which they seek to have a Test and county cricket ban lifted.

Mr Packer said that this was an Australian fight in which the Australian Cricket Board of Control (ACB) had "managed to involve English county cricket and members of the ICC, who were paying for this court case". He said: "This country is being asked to fight Australia's battles, to your detriment and their benefits."

Of the negotiations with the TCCB for the television of the England v Australia Test series just completed, Mr Packer said that the TCCB "do not keep their word". They had been trying to play ducks and drakes with him. They were trying to do business with the "underoffer", the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC).

They were not "as dishonorable as the ACB", but it had been intended to keep the ABC involved when they had not been prepared to pay the price for the broadcast.

It had been quite clear that they had been trying to "white-wash" him. At the request of Mr Justice Slade, Mr Packer explained that a white-wash was

a very hungry insect that burrowed into wood but left the shell intact.

Mr Michael Kempster, QC, for the defendants, read to Mr Packer a letter from Jeffrey Thomson, the Australian Test player, announcing his withdrawal from the series. Mr Packer said he had not had such a giggle for a long time. It had come out of Grimm's Fairy Tales. The letter was "a ronse". Mr Thomson had still not returned the AS11,000 (about £6,500) advance payment he had received. Alvin Kallicharran, a West Indian player who had withdrawn, had returned his cheque.

A tape recording of the proceedings was played back during Mr Packer's evidence to confirm what he had said: cricket matches without star players "will be" or "may be" less attractive. The recording reproduced the following passage:

Mr Kempster—Will they be less attractive?

Mr Packer—I believe so, yes. Mr Kempster—In Australia the official Test will be less attractive?

Mr Packer—Yes, unless there is compromise.

Ross Edwards, a former Australian Test player, who has come out of retirement to play for World Series Cricket (Mr Packer's organization), said the Packer matches would have a "quite considerable effect on the whole field of cricket". They would give an enormous fillip to the game in Australia and the rest of the world. The ban would be a "retrograde step".

The hearing continues today.

Regular review urged of military use of Dartmoor

The Ministry of Defence should make every effort to moderate its demands, "with a view to progressive withdrawal". Activities such as the use of live ammunition should be withdrawn first, Mr Cripps said. "We are not persuaded the military authorities want to take action until they are expressly instructed to do so by Government."

In a letter to the Secretaries of State for Defence and the Environment, he suggested that

the Ministry of Defence should

make every effort to moderate its demands, "with a view to progressive withdrawal".

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"We are not persuaded the

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Leading the field for the succession, as he has done since 1973, when the Head of the Civil Service at the time, now Lord Armstrong of Sanderson, brought him back to the Civil Service Department as his number two, is Sir Ian Bancroft, Permanent Secretary to the Department of the Environment.

As the anonymous Treasury official rightly put it, they grew up together. It is post-entry conditioning that explains the virtues and foibles of the higher Civil Service, a far more potent factor than their social origins, schooling or the university training that has fascinated and misled several generations of critics since 1945.

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OME NEWS

Benn attack on Labour prime ministers' 'intolerable' patronage

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The intolerable level of prime ministerial patronage "exercised by Labour prime ministers was exposed on Monday night by Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, when he exposed prospective Labour candidates at a meeting of the Parliamentary Association in Brighton.

Benn sought to turn the notion of his audience away from the controversial subject of reselection of MPs to one which he thought deserved greater attention—damage powers of a prime minister, the abolition of the House of Lords, and the opening of the flow of information that was being blocked by operation of the official Acts.

We cannot have a democratic system in our movement while our Government while we are the intolerable level of image which still characterizes our conduct of affairs", said Sir Harold Wilson, the former Prime Minister, in his speech.

The Government of Mr. Benn had set himself the task of destroying the mess put by Richard Crossman. Britain was advancing to a presidential system of government.

Harold had said that a minister was an equal in his Cabinet colleagues. Mr. Benn agreed it was true in his experience he had a prime minister to yield a majority view.

On the power of a prime minister in the patronage of his colleagues, he added: "Old Wilson in the course of his long service as Prime Minister and secretaries of 25 chairmen of national industries, and 18 chairmen of public corporations, and you forget the bishops and clerics which he also appointed, or not one of these appointments was he continually required to consult anyone at all, or even a committee of the House of Commons."

Benn reminded his audience that it took 40 million people to elect 365 members of Parliament.

According to the Labour Party, the dispute has been resolved in favour of the workers.

Mr. Benn's speech was followed by a vote in Parliament.

The Labour Party, he said, must make one of its objectives the substitution of a better system for that process of selection by political patronage to appointments without responsibility. That was vital if decisions made by the Labour conference and by the electorate were to be effectively carried through.

Mr. Benn criticized the Civil Service for its influence in holding back the implementation of Labour Party election promises.

"I have never secured a single victory for anything I wanted to do in Whitehall unless I was able to harness the Labour movement behind me to secure that success", he said.

Other proposals had not been carried through under the Labour Government because, lacking a united movement behind them, they had been bypassed in Whitehall.

Concerning parliamentary reform, he said: "As part of the wider question of the supremacy of the House of Commons, I am glad that at this conference we are going without doubt to pass our ultimate resolution on the House of Lords—ending it and not amending it, finishing it and not replacing it."

Calling for a reform of the official secrets Acts, and the freer flow of information between ministers and MPs and the party, and between ministers and ministers, Mr. Benn said: "How can Labour MPs discharge their responsibilities unless they have access to information on which government policy is based?

"It is no good being a rubber stamp or a fan club for the Government". MPs should be part of the decision-making process.

On the flow of information between the Government and the Labour movement, Mr. Benn said, one had to be watchful to ensure that the partner worked openly. "We do not want our policies to emerge like the Papal choice in the Sistine Chapel by smoke coming from a chimney telling us that the alternative economic strategy has perished in the fire."

With one eye in the problems of the Left is having in reaching agreement on nationalization, he told the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry: "We must come out of the crisis in such a way that France can be a modern country, a democratic country, a country of private undertakings."

Still looking towards the elections, he spent some time reviewing the unemployment problem, which will be a major issue. He drew attention to the fact that the latest figures show

that the number of jobs offered have risen, although few workers have come forward to take them up. The employers have promised to make 250,000 jobs available by the end of the year.

"We must put an end to this absurd situation where the employers cannot find manpower, while the statistics show there are more than a million unemployed", M. Barre said, adding that both professional and geographical mobility of labour were essential.

While the Prime Minister was promising to fight any recession and reestablish the economy, the Communist Party's views were being put forward in *L'Humanité* by the Economic Editor, M. Jean-Pierre Gaudard. Once again he spelled out the differences between his party and the Socialists on nationalization.

The Communist Party had now got the political will to refuse an agreement on the common programme, because the programme would do more for the Socialist Party than for the Communists. Nevertheless, he was still confident that the left would reach an agreement.

Herr Helmrich Böll, the Nobel Prize-winning author, today accused West Germany's powerful right-wing press of conducting a witch hunt against intellectuals. "The symptoms are dangerous" he told me. "I do not know how the situation will turn out."

Herr Böll's warning follows a wave of attacks by the press and politicians against left-wingers and intellectuals after the anarchist kidnapping of Dr Hans-Martin Schleyer, president of the Industries Federation, a month ago.

The attacks are aimed against sympathizers who help and protect terrorists, but in many publications the term is extended to cover a vast range of left-wing opinion.

Various publications, he said, were "quite obviously conducting a witch hunt against intellectuals." The campaign was being carefully conducted by the influential right-wing Springer Press, which accounts for 27 per cent of the newspapers printed in West Germany each day and whose sensational tabloid *Bild* is read daily by about 12 million people.

But he also pointed to other publications such as the weekly illustrated *Quick* , which recently wrote that people such as Herr Böll were "more dangerous than the Baader-Meinhof terrorists".

A serious result of the campaign, in Herr Böll's view, was the cancellation of an invitation to the German author, Frau Luise Rinser, to read from her own work at an evening school in Göttingen near Stuttgart.

Local people had protested that the event might draw terrorists and dangerous leftists. In spite of losses to British Airways, the Government has refused to concede a pay claim on behalf of the 850 assistants.

The union has maintained all along that its claim was successfully negotiated before the introduction of pay policy.

Thomas Thompson, a civilian, also of Rushden.

Pickets at Heathrow unsuccessful

By Our Labour Reporter

Mrs Barbara Langley, a steel worker, went to a picket with her employers last Friday after returning to work after a 10-week strike through illness. She had been in her handbag a tape recorder. It did what was said during interview, after which she left her job, a tribunal at Rushden was told yesterday.

Employers remained silent until the conversation on tape until the tribunal, when Mrs. Langley, 52, of Hutchins Close, near Middlewich, produced the tape and told the tribunal to back up her claim fair dismissed against BP Chemicals Ltd, of Snadbach, here.

John Haslam, the chairman, said: "You have sprung surprise on us. It is something like a Perry Mason decision."

A tribunal listened while Langley played back parts from the recording. A majority decision, it led her claim and said had resigned "without any use."

Haslam said: "We do think that is a proper way of conducting matters between employer and employee."

Langley claimed that was forced to resign and that amounted to "constructive dismissal".

Three policemen sent for trial

Three policemen were committed for trial by magistrates at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, yesterday charged with stealing shoes from a foot-wear factory.

Police sergeant John Earmshaw and Police Constables Paul Chopin and Roger Fullbrook, all stationed at Rushden, were charged along with

three others for the theft.

According to an unconfirmed report, the abductors demanded a ransom of \$500,000 (£320,000) after kidnapping him on August 30. His father paid about 70m lire (£45,000). But the bandits wanted more and applied pressure on him yesterday by leaving a package containing the lobe of his son's left ear by a roadside and telling him where to pick it up, the police said. —Reuter.

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In fact the tax is proposed on all commercial loads over four tonnes.

Tony Miles falls behind Karpov in chess contest

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back into second place in the blind round of Interpolis chess tournament here. He drew his game against Ljubomir Kavalek of the United States and now has 6 points.

Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world champion, won his game against Fridrik Olafsson of Iceland, and has 6½ points.

Jan Timman of Holland is lying third with 5 points

Ban on plastic bottles

Vienna, Oct 4.—Austria is to ban the use of plastic bottles as drink containers, it was officially announced here.

You can smell gas, remember the simple safety rules:

- * Don't smoke or use naked flames.
- * Don't operate electrical switches on or off.
- * Do open doors and windows.
- * Then check that you haven't left the gas on and unlit—or that a pilot light has not gone out.

If you suspect a gas leak, turn off the supply at the meter—and report the leak. Do this at once.

The number's in the telephone directory under Gas—and we're on call 24 hours a day.

We'll come quickly and deal with the problem. And if you smell gas at work or in the street, please report it at once. Don't leave it to someone else.

WE'RE HERE TO HELP YOU—24 HOURS A DAY

Ask at your local gas showroom for our free booklet *Help Yourself To Gas Safety*, which describes the full range of services we provide.

WEST EUROPE



Kidnap appeal: Swiss police and the family of Graziella Ortiz-Patiño, the five-year-old heiress to a Bolivian tin fortune, are maintaining silence about contacts with her kidnappers, as requested by the parents in a television broadcast (above). Police fear that Graziella, who was abducted in the driveway of her parents' home in a Geneva suburb on Monday morning by two armed men, "may be the first victim in a series of kidnappings." A complete blackout on news was requested by Graziella's parents in order not to jeopardize contacts with the kidnappers, and a police source

claimed that excessive publicity might incite potential kidnappers to select more targets among Switzerland's wealthy foreign community. "We want to prevent the wave of kidnappings which has plagued neighbouring countries from spreading to Switzerland", the official added.

M Barre emphasizes majority's loyalty to private enterprise

From Ian Murray
Paris Oct 4

M Barre, the Prime Minister, paid homage to the role of free enterprise in France today in a speech that strongly contrasted the Government's views on the economy with those of the Union of the Left.

With one eye in the problems of the Left is having in reaching agreement on nationalization, he told the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry: "We must come out of the crisis in such a way that France can be a modern country, a democratic country, a country of private undertakings."

Still looking towards the elections, he spent some time reviewing the unemployment problem, which will be a major issue. He drew attention to the fact that the latest figures show

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He admits that he and others may on occasion have said some foolish things, "but to accuse us of being the fathers of terrorism is absurd".

Nowhere is the need greater (or growing more) than in the tragic problems of old people. As they live longer, the sorrow of constant loneliness is added to the inevitable difficulties of infirmity and old age.

Time is not on their side. Help the Aged is—with Day Centres where they find friendship, Work Centres for those intent on keeping active, Feeding Centres for the hungry overseas, and Day Treatment Hospitals here in Britain.

Among the well known people who endorse the value of a legacy to Help the Aged are Lord Shawcross, Lord Gardiner (the charity's president), Lady Spencer-Churchill and General Sir Brian Horrocks.

OVERSEAS

Mr Brezhnev denigrates West over 'rights' guaranteeing unemployment and racialism

Moscow, Oct 4.—Lasting out at the West's human rights campaign, President Brezhnev said here today that what Westerners enjoyed were the "rights" to such evils as unemployment and racism.

"Propagandists and ideologues of capitalism cannot deny the fact that socialism has long curbed these social sores," he said in a speech to the Supreme Soviet.

He spoke about the new Soviet constitution and defended it against western critics. The basic law drafted by a commission under his chairmanship guaranteed social, economic and political rights "more widely, clearly and fully" than ever before in any other country, he said.

Against this the West could offer the "rights" to unemployment, expensive medical aid, racial discrimination and to living in fear of organized crime.

Mr Brezhnev spoke at the opening of a four-day, special session of the Supreme Soviet which will enact an amended version of a draft constitution first published nearly four months ago.

The "Brezhnev" constitution replaces the Stalinist basic law of 1936. Rights, including freedom of speech, the press and to hold demonstrations, are guaranteed "for the purpose

of strengthening the socialist system".

Without mentioning President Carter by name, Mr Brezhnev said this clause had been attacked with special vehemence in the West while prominent members of the capitalist world "made out for human rights" the main thrust of an ideological crusade against communism.

Mr Brezhnev's defence of the Soviet record on human rights seemed directed at least in part at the Belgrade conference on European security and cooperation, which opened simultaneously with the Supreme Soviet and is likely to take up the rights issue.

By implication, Mr Brezhnev made clear that there was no prospect of change in the Soviet view that opponents of the system should not be tolerated.

Speaking in general, it seems from the standpoint of our class adversaries Soviet citizens should evidently be granted only the "right" to fight against the Soviet state (and) the socialist system, so as to gadden the hearts of the imperialists", he declared.

"However, we must disapprove such 'critics' of our constitution—their wish will never be satisfied by the Soviet people."—Reuter.

Dr Coggan refuses to condemn Russia

By Clifford Longley

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, said on his return from Russia yesterday that there was a very large measure of freedom for public worship in the Soviet Union.

"It seems to me that unless you live for a long period within the Russian set-up, you cannot fully estimate the measure of freedom accorded by the state or the measure of pressure brought by the state", he said.

At a press conference at Lambeth Palace, Dr Coggan repeatedly refused to be drawn into any sweeping condemnation of the Soviet Union, and at one stage turned aside further questions on human rights. "The issue is very difficult to sum up", he remarked.

He was a guest of the Patriarch of Moscow who took him to Moscow, Kiev and Armenia. In Kiev he had called at the church of which Mr George Vins, the imprisoned Baptist leader, is pastor. He was in no way obstructed in making his visit, he said, and the case of Mr Vins was one of a number he had raised with the state authorities.

Dr Coggan observed that many of the churches he had visited were full, but "at the same time I recall that many of the churches in these centres are not operating as churches at all. Many of them are used as museums or for other purposes."

In his talks with officials of the Soviet department of religious affairs, he had made clear his continuing concern over human rights. He had emphasized that a society which did not see man as being responsible to God contained the seeds of death and destruction. The climate in the Soviet Union did appear to him to be more tolerant than it apparently had been some years ago.

In the course of his visit there had been discussions about the future of Anglican-Orthodox relations, particularly in the light of trends inside the Anglican communion on the ordination of women. The Anglican delegation returned from Moscow satisfied that the present relationship between the two churches would continue, although it might now develop in different directions.

The Bishop of St Albans, the Right Rev Robert Runcie, who is chairman of the joint Anglican-Orthodox conversations, felt that a measure of understanding had been reached.

The Anglican delegation was impressed by the complaint from Russian churchmen that the human rights situation was being misrepresented by the Western mass media, and that some facilities and the easing of restrictions on Western journalists were being abused.

Diplomats made the point yesterday that if the Russian Orthodox Church in particular was reasonably comfortable in its modus vivendi with the state, it was difficult for visiting Western churchmen to find a different line.

The official silence itself is unusual for a country in which the President's wife has attended all official functions and where their private life was often publicized in the press and television.

Concern over arms race at Belgrade

From Richard Davy and Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, Oct 4

The review of the Helsinki agreement of 1975 got under way here today with the first of thirty-five public speeches which will take up the rest of this week. Next week officials of the 35 signatories will move into committee as they settle down to a detailed examination of what has and has not been achieved over the past two years and what might be achieved in the future.

So far, the general sense of the meeting is that the Helsinki conference was a very good thing but that its results have been disappointing.

President Tito, in a prepared message read for him, opened the proceedings by saying that important results had been achieved but "we cannot be satisfied with the fact that in implementing the final document there has been hesitancy and insufficient comprehensiveness and consistency".

In some important areas developments had been contrary to the hopes expressed at Helsinki. He was particularly concerned about the continuing arms race.

Mr Milos Minic, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, also depicted a troubled world and said that the results of the Helsinki conference had not been commensurate with the possibilities or the needs of participating states or with the expectations of public opinion.

Yugoslavs bewildered by absence of Mrs Broz

From Our Correspondent
Belgrade, Oct 4

As President Tito prepares to pay a state visit to France on October 12 without his wife, public attention is focusing on her prolonged absence from state functions.

Belgrade is buzzing with rumours about possible political undertones to her disappearance. She was last seen in public in June when she entertained the Norwegian Prime Minister.

Contrary to her normal practice, Mrs Jovanka Broz did not join the President on his 24-day journey to the Soviet Union, North Korea and China. Rumours of possible differences arose when she was absent from the official triumphant welcome home.

It was suggested she was undergoing medical treatment but there were also rumours of political disagreements.

Mrs Broz, so it was said, had hitherto exercised an influence on the choice of personnel in President Tito's immediate surroundings. The decision to undertake the long journey alone was demonstration that Mrs Broz played no part in Yugoslav political life.

The official silence itself is unusual for a country in which the President's wife has attended all official functions and where their private life was often publicized in the press and television.

Carter appeal to UN over arms control

Continued from page 1

membership. By genuine co-operation we can make certain that it grows no further."

On conventional arms, Mr Carter noted that the nations of the world last year spent 60 times as much on equipping each soldier as in educating each child. "We hope to work with other suppliers to cut back on the flow of arms and to reduce the rate at which the most advanced and sophisticated weapon technologies spread around the world."

After a six-hour conference to the attempts to negotiate majority rule in Rhodesia and Namibia, Mr Carter went on to talk about the Middle East, a topic which is dominating corridor diplomacy at this United Nations session.

He repeated the phrase in Saturday's controversial Soviet-American statement about the

"legitimate rights" of Palestinians, but also reaffirmed the United States commitment to Israel's security, and to recognise and secure borders.

"Negotiations must not be successful if the parties harbour the delusional view that peace is simply an interlude in which to prepare for war," he declared.

While the United States would not dictate the terms for a settlement, he believed the procedural questions preventing a restoration of the Geneva talks could be resolved. This relates to the status of Palestinian representatives.

He concluded with a realistic appraisal of his country's position in the modern world. "The view that I have sketched for you today is that of one leader of one nation. However wealthy and powerful the United States may be—however

capable of leadership—this power is increasingly relative, the leadership increasingly need to be shared.

No nation has a monopoly of vision, of creativity or of ideas. Bringing these together from many countries is our common responsibility and our challenge. For only in that way can the idea of a peaceful global community grow and prosper."

The President was given a standing ovation as he entered the chamber, but this was not repeated when he left, in spite of the brave attempt by the Liberian delegation to set it off. The seated applause lasted for about half a minute.

It was a speech which spoke more resounding and emotional in print than in the chamber. President Carter's homespun Southern style of

speech does not really lend itself to ringing declarations of this kind. But after studying the text, most delegates found an encouraging indication of the international posture of the new Administration.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: "The President's pledge that nuclear arms would be used only in self-defence, makes explicit the position which Britain has always regarded as implicit in the possession of nuclear destructive power. A Downing Street spokesman commented last night.

With the Belgrade review conference opening yesterday, the timing of the American statement is also of some significance. It serves to strengthen the Nato countries' position, should the Soviet Union choose to make great play with its own nuclear policy. —AP.

Strong objections to Anglo-American package

Patriotic Front reluctant to throw away the gains of its long struggle

From Nicholas Ashford
London, Oct 4

"For the past four years we have been doing the dirty work of the British. We have been fighting their war against Mr Smith. That's something they should have done when he rebelled in 1965. But they didn't. You can't expect us to give up the gains we have gained through our struggle."

The speaker, a senior member of Mr Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front, was reflecting aloud on the Anglo-American settlement plan which is designed to secure an orderly transfer of power to an elected black government in Rhodesia by October.

By no stretch of the imagination could the speaker, who preferred to remain anonymous, be described as a militant. But years of detention inside Rhodesia followed by exile have made him determined not to accept a deal which falls short of his own aspirations.

They believe that such power should belong to them. After all, the front's leaders say, it is only as a result of the guerrilla war that Mr Smith has been forced into a position in which he can now finally seem prepared to settle. This was not achieved by the British, the United Nations or economic sanctions, or by Bishop Mugabe.

Why, therefore, should the front be prepared to risk what it has gained by going along with the Anglo-American suggestion that the guerrillas now

time when things seem to be going their way. They would, they say, prefer to fight on in the battlefield rather than see themselves defeated in the political arena.

For them the question is no longer how long it will take to achieve independence but who will be in power once Mr Smith's government has been ousted.

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Katie Stewart

When speed is of the essence

me of the more quickly cooked and prepared sautés of poultry and meat that are such favourites on the Continent and countered often in restaurants are very practical for me cooking. These dishes combine quickly cooked meats with delicious sauces, usually based on wine, some with herbs & others with cream. For the cooking pan plays an important part.

A dark heavy cast pan with lid is the ideal choice. This kind of pan is very strong, like a pan, but deep enough to allow for flavouring liquids and any additional vegetables. It is this that gives you the essential time to turn and brown ingredients and is ideal for recipes where foods are first fried and then simmered, for it means no valuable flavours are lost by using pans. The next best will be a good-sized, heavy, und-based aluminium frying pan that comes with a lid. Small and rapidly cooked cuts such as steaks and chops of veal are the kinds of meat at frequently used. Chicken is a popular choice, too. Chicken legs are rather bulky for a kind of cooking and it is worth jointing a whole so that you have parts of chicken which lose less blood will fit neatly into the chicken-leg portions cut through at the joint to make pieces can be used, or the packed chicken thighs (these drumsticks are usually sold separately) make ideal options for chicken recipes. Although escalopes are much d because veal is a meat that is well with the flavour of cream sauces, you will find that pork does too. Pork, which is easy to find in supermarkets these days, be trimmed of all excess

fat and, if you across into chunky pieces of about 11 inches, can be flattened across the grain just like a escalope and can be used in almost any dish where veal is recommended.

For recipes like these, browning in butter is an important start because of the flavour.

Sometimes it is a good idea to combine butter with just a lid, because butter at frying temperature can quickly scorch and the use of oil prevents this;

the amount of oil used need be no more than about 1 tablespoon along with the butter in the pan.

Browning is also important because it gives a good colour to the meat or gravy which follows. The butter should be hot and foaming before adding any steak, escalopes or chicken pieces, then you get a nice quick seal on the surface. The heat, however, must not be prolonged and once both sides of the food are sealed it should be reduced to get just the right degree of tenderness without overcooking.

The drippings that are retained in the pan after this that a good cook uses as the foundation for the most subtle gravies or sauces to finish the dish. Raise the heat and add about half a cupful of water to the pan or it can be stock, and swirl it around stirring well to pick up all the sediment and flavouring bits. This is called "degassing" and the secret of the flavour lies in the fact that the liquid added evaporates and concentrates its flavours quickly, owing to the heat of the pan, but not completely so that you end up with a mixture that has lots of flavour and which can be used as a simple gravy. The variations here are considerable because you can use red or white wine, even a little sherry,

or madeira (much used on the Continent) and sometimes brandy. The latter is often flamed which takes away any raw taste and at the same time burns up excess fat. In some cases extra water or stock is added along with items like tomatoes, herbs, tomato puree, small onion or mushrooms and the whole mixed into a sauce. Often the pieces of chicken or veal are returned to finish cooking, having been only sautéed quickly to seal the surface in the first place. It's in this kind of recipes that you might come across a "beurre manié" which is a mixture of soft butter and flour, usually one part butter to one part flour, blended to a smooth paste. This is used for thickening liquid into a sauce at a late, rather than an early, stage in a recipe. Take the pan off the heat so that the liquid is off the boil while adding a beurre manié and drop in the mixture in small pieces. Once the butter has melted and has drawn the flour into the liquid you can return the pan to the heat and stir the sauce gently as it comes back to simmering and thicken.

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salt and freshly milled pepper

Serves 4

4½ lamb's kidneys, fresh and if possible with the natural covering of suet

4 chipolata sausages

1 oz butter

1 pint red wine

1 pint stock or water

1 teaspoon concentrated tomato puree

salt and freshly milled pepper

pan just to make it a little runny, but not hot. Draw off the suet and add the squeezed lemon juice and the rum or brandy. Lightly mix the eggs and stir into the treacle mixture. Pour the egg and treacle mixture and the brown ale or rum thoroughly. Sprinkle with the chopped peel and stir very thoroughly with a

big wooden spoon that really gets down to the bottom of the bowl. Cover with a cloth and leave for several hours or overnight. Next day stir up the mixture and you will notice that it has absorbed the liquid and become thicker.

To cook the puddings, butter a 2 pint and a 1½ pint pudding basin (check the sizes by measuring water into them first). Spoon the mixture into the bowl so that it fills each bowl to within about 1 inch of the top. Cover with double thickness, greased greaseproof paper and fold in a pleat before you tie it tightly with string so that the pudding has room to rise. Greasing the paper makes it waterproof but it is safer to cover them with a piece of kitchen foil as well. Steam the puddings gently for 5-6 hours. Once the puddings are cooked and cool, re-cover them with fresh dry ungreased paper or a piece of butter muslin and store in a cool, but airy place. On Christmas day re-cover with buttered greaseproof and foil and steam briskly for 2 hours before serving.

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Beating the chaos at Christmas

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THE ARTS

A lifetime of habits

The Dog Ran Away
Lampstead

Vivian Wardle

The scene is a dingy panelled room with a boy in jeans doing his calculations at the kitchen table to a blast of pop music; the arrival of an older checkered companion; he stops and the two face each other across a table to say the Office of the Dead.

If it is a shock to see two ascetic monks got up as imberjacks, it is also clear no shock is intended by the author, Brother Jonathan, himself. A Brooklyn Franciscan. He generally relies on outliers or renegades for portions of institutional religion.

The Dog Ran Away, uniquely in my experience, is an insider's view of a closed order, written without the least intention to proselytize but strictly to convey the human tensions of a monastic community. It also feels the effects of slackened Roman Catholic discipline; the characters, with three fractars occupying 50 acres on Dracula's castle on the hill, implies a mass exodus to marriage and family life.

The piece chronicles yet another desertion; but before it does so, it builds up a picture of the sheer normality of the life round in which teaching, school teaching, cooking, downing the Burgundy exist the same plane as religious service. Nowhere does the attempt to transmit the communicable factor of faith, except to establish that that supposes no compensation at all for logical and social exile.

Brother William, the senior character, gets more comfort on his dog which "makes feel that I may mean something". Brother David, the boy who finally defects, immerses himself in work to suppress his sexual appetite, "the monk's ease"; and what William's only respite is that David's departure will leave him with no work to do.

There remains the figure of Brother Joseph, a blind forger inmate of a mental home, whose incessant demands for effort and attention put an inordinate strain on his ordinaries, who suffer his paroxysms of rage and terror and themselves sink deep in remorse and let me leave him in his misery to fix the lunch.

Fleming plays him with jaunty charm, sometimes up his hair in the Alouettes' numbers of his youth before the Blue Angel, but Asa Nielsen, Brother and Willard are likewise incomers to success, and the King of the Leftwing theatre was Piscator. Isherwood, Diemrich, Brecht and

The Weimar beyond Herr Issyvoo

Much excitement and alarm was generated here a few years ago by a phenomenon known as *Die Hitlerwelle*— "the Hitler Wave" allegedly sweeping across West Germany and culminating in the great success of the monumental biography by Joachim Fest. Whilst it is true that contemporary German cinema is absorbed in some fantastical flirtations with the Führer, as David Robinson has reported on this page, and Fest himself has assembled a documentation cabled with ostentatious sobriety, *Herr—eine Karriere*, I have always felt that the Hitler wave rolls at far greater depth and popular strength through Britain and France than across Germany, and that Germany immerses itself with a more thorough and masochistic enthusiasm—plunging to the point of staring an old suicide in the face—in the waves of the Weimar Republic.

Walter Laqueur traces *Die*

Weimarwelle to the vigorous reappraisals of the late Sixties, but a number of outstanding exhibitions currently in Berlin to accompany, strengthen and colour the Berlin Festival and the Council of Europe Trends of the Twentieth exhibition, prove that it is far from spent.

To anyone whose view of Germany lies between 1918 and 1933 is a limited one and Anglo-Saxon one, the exploration is inexhaustible, enthralling, the third and in some ways the best reason for visiting the city before the middle of this month.

At the Deutsches Landhaus, restaurant menus from 1923 (*Gold auf dem Teller*) order lobster mayonnaise, even in January?) and a one hundred million mark note; at Dachau, glittering dresses, reptilian jewelry and Aztec evening bags from Paris and Vienna; at the Bröhan Gallery, also in Dachau, saucy Meissen blackamoor and rare Art Deco Sévres; in the foyer of the Freie Volksbühne Theatre a display of European posers of the Twenties from the superb Prussian State Collection (they would look stunning in our own National); I mention these first not because they are typical of what is being offered, because they are not. They are much more fun, and easily lost in the bitterness and still-smouldering fraticide of the West. Berlin is obsessed with Weimar, but which Weimar? And whose?

Not ours. The Anglo-Saxon tradition is heavily coloured by Isherwood, Dietrich, Brecht and Weil. But Isherwood did not arrive in Berlin until 1929, when the Republic was already 10 years old and in terminal decline; he remains virtually unread in Germany today. Dietrich's career took off about the same time and the trustee, Fleming plays him with jaunty charm, sometimes up his hair in the Alouettes' numbers of his youth before the Blue Angel, but Asa Nielsen, Brother and Willard are likewise incomers to success, and the King of the Leftwing theatre was Piscator. Isherwood, Diemrich, Brecht and

Otto Dix: Madame, 1923

Well ell left Germany as soon as, or not long after, Hitler came to power, and their work has carried the idea of "Weimar" round Britain and America ever since. It is an idea of the Republic's favored climactic only, not its whole span: from the previous extraordinary decade only two films—*The Cabinet of Dr Caligari* (1919) and *Metropolis* (1925)—and two artists—George Grosz and Käthe Kollwitz—achieved a comparable snapping-power in the West.

Grosz is, of course, ubiquitous in Berlin, particularly since he was of the few German artists of first rank who was actually born there, but as a painter of Weimar he yields to Otto Dix, by comparison with whose lurid visions even

Grosz's disabolical marionettes and stabbed, inky streets appear the products of an austere and refining mind. For when it comes to the crippled refuse of the Western Front, to legless men on little wheels, to young veterans playing cards with their teeth, to women with orange hair and whores like prostitutes to the whole winking, deliquescent, crust-hiding bankruptcy and starvation, then Dix is your man. He is not pleasant. His women

noon. Maybe, though I doubt it, for Dix was a country boy, an ex-soldier, and he did not tell lies. The real unanswered question behind his work and that of the many talented contemporaries to be seen in public and private galleries throughout Berlin, is: did they stand outside the decadence of Weimar or were they, willingly or otherwise, part of it? Was art the diagnosis, or a symptom of the disease itself? Were the doctors sick too? The only man who answered any of these questions with anything like effective confidence is the subject of Fest's film. Around the corner of all these shows stands the blank wall of the Third Reich.

Top blank, too often. The politics of Weimar, like its art,

are the threat can be carried.

Some comment on the we of charity seems needed, but the question of age and change of heart later over in a way that I'd probably make more to a devout spectator than does to me. However, I am grateful to see this piece; not only curiosity, but as a nakedly ast and well written shear-document, played with resolute dedication by Mr May and Michael Rud's other two actors, Denis and Manning Redwood.

One of the notices on this is reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

ART GALLERIES

ERN GALLIEN JOHN CARTER W. WORKS, 4 October–20th October, COTSWOLD, SOUTHERN W.I. MAN. 10.30-5.30pm. ENTRANCE £1.50. L. ACADEMY OF ARTS BRITISH INTINGS 1925-1977, UNTIL 20th October, £1.50. ENTRANCE £1.50. PENSUMS AND UND 1.50. £1.50. TEL: 01-30 7888.

ENTINE GALLERI, Kensington High St., W.2. FINES, UNTIL 10th October. £1.50. TEL: 01-581 4000. ARTISTS, UNTIL 10th October. £1.50. TEL: 01-581 4000.

SPIKE GALLERI, 100 New Bond St., W.1. UNTIL 10th October. £1.50. TEL: 01-580 5000.

DURING OCTOBER. DRAWS, PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, CARVINGS AND PRINTS. AVAILABILITY ON REQUEST. TEL: 01-580 5000.

SLAKE TWIGDEN, UNTIL Nov. 1977. TEL: 01-580 5000.

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The Times
Social Reports

If the subject matter
on all the
subjects that matter

The youngest of the five children of a Bronx carpenter, Coleman was born 48 years ago



Cy Coleman with Michael Stewart

and got his first real break (after the child prodigy years) as a society pianist at the Sherry Netherland Hotel.

"Old Mrs Vanderbilt" came to my first performance and was so impressed that she asked me to tea the next day at her mansion on Fifth Avenue: so I bought a cigarette holder and Jesus was I sophisticated. Anyway I got through the door and they wheeled her over to me and she said: "Who are you?" and I reminded her that she'd heard me play the night before and asked me to tea, so that seemed to satisfy her and she another hour or two in the house they wheeled her over to me again and she asked who I was and I said I was Cy Coleman and playing piano at the Sherry Netherland and she said great, she must come and hear me sometime, hoping maybe one of them will come off.

"I Love My Wife" was brought to me by Michael Stewart who did the book for *Hollywood*; he'd seen it as a comedy in Park and thought it might work as a musical, so here we are. It's about Americans who somehow missed out on the sex revolution and yet desperately wanted to be in on it, but if you look carefully it's not really a musical in the formal sense—instead it's a light comedy with songs, and although it's set in Trenton, New Jersey, I'm sort of hoping it'll mean something to everyone who lives in Ealing."

Sheridan Morley

Michael Ratcliffe

Too much bogus gusto

Panorama
BBC 1

Alan Coren

It is not to be denied that there are some fine high moments in Monday's visit to Ambassador Jay; they hummed on the return long after the image itself had gone the way of all images.

But, these gems apart, it was a poor documentary showing, full of the stiltedness of the rehearsed, impromptu: a camera is not a fly on the wall because nobody flies a fly on the wall. The occasion was embarrassingly ripe with bogus gusto, an especially unfortunate tone when what was under examination was the coolness, tact, charm, intelligence and diplomacy of her Majesty's senior commercial traveller.

Worst perhaps, of all, was that delightful snippet of David Owen and his man in Washington hugging themselves in the back of the official car at what seemed to be the sheer joy of being alive and young and having a monogrammed briefcase; there was the zoom shot on HE's glazed face as Mrs Thatcher, at her press conference, whipped out the Tory Party manifesto, leaving the cleverest young man in all England looking as though he had just sat on an eclat; there was the American general interviewed at an embassy party which he had clearly been enjoying so much that one could only conclude that it was the weight of his medals that kept him falling on to his back.

Les Farceurs
Watford Palace

Ned Chatellat

Watford has a sister city in France, Nanterre, which last year opened an elaborate, adventurous cultural centre. The company of "farceurs" which Nanterre has sent to Watford for a week, however, have taken their art as much from the ancient, often silent, clowns of the Pont Neuf as from the technology of their new theatre.

They blend the traditional techniques of *commedia dell'arte* with recognizable borrowings from the Marx Brothers and the Three Stooges. They try, with varying degrees of success, to create modern comic types to match the sharply defined *commedia* characters.

There is no great exaggeration in their appearance and no masks. Their clothing defines their performance somewhat more subtly than it would in tradition. One "farceur" wears a quilted jacket from which anything can appear, another appears in seedy elegance, rather like an itinerant magician, and someone wears an orange bowler hat.

Around the edges of the comic scenes and songs there is a suggestion of plot: all five comedians are lost in a strange town and seeking the railway station. But there is no logical way to the station and their

adventures carry them from a meeting with a "dangerous baby" to a confrontation with giants and an appearance before a firing squad.

The Théâtre des Amis de Nanterre, which last year opened an elaborate, adventurous cultural centre. The company of "farceurs" which Nanterre has sent to Watford for a week, however, have taken their art as much from the ancient, often silent, clowns of the Pont Neuf as from the technology of their new theatre.

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There are only slight insurrections into social issues, as in a slavish scene with a school desk where they suggest that if people care make such a mess of such a simple thing, how valuable are the vacuous safeguards for nuclear reactors. For the most part they stick to light-hearted clowning and though there are longueurs, stretched-out scenes which could be tightened, *Les Farceurs* are mainly amiable, entertaining and refreshing. Their appearance is something of a coup for the Watford Palace.

Verdi Requiem
Swansea Festival

Kenneth Loveland

The Swansea Festival which began on Monday was the thirteenth. In the early years, orchestral music was in short supply in Wales and the festival shouldered magnificently the twin tasks of spreading the gospel and presenting the major works of Bruckner, Mahler, Elgar, Shostakovich, Stravinsky and others to the principality for the first time.

The picture is different today, and with numerous symphony concerts on hand Swansea no longer has quite the same role. And what was enterprise in 1948 no longer earns the title. This year's anniversary should surely have occasioned at least one major commission, but the only new work in the next three weeks is a short piece for guitar ordered in any case by the Guild for the Promotion of Welsh Music.

In one respect, however, Swansea still sets an example. There is a most imaginative design of commercial sponsorship which is expanding rapidly. Moudy's opening concert was promoted by IBM Ltd, and it

brought to Wales to perform the Verdi Requiem the BBC Symphony Orchestra and Choir, some of whose members seem to have twin brothers and sisters in the Welsh National Opera Chorus.

Alberto Erede was the conductor, wisdom and experience showing in his immediate adjustment of Verdi's extremes of dynamics to the Brangwyn Hall acoustics. His is the kind of interpretation that sees the end in the beginning, synchronization and fury equal parts of a totality of sweeping grandeur, the last whispered plea for deliverance the logical end to such a dramatic vision.

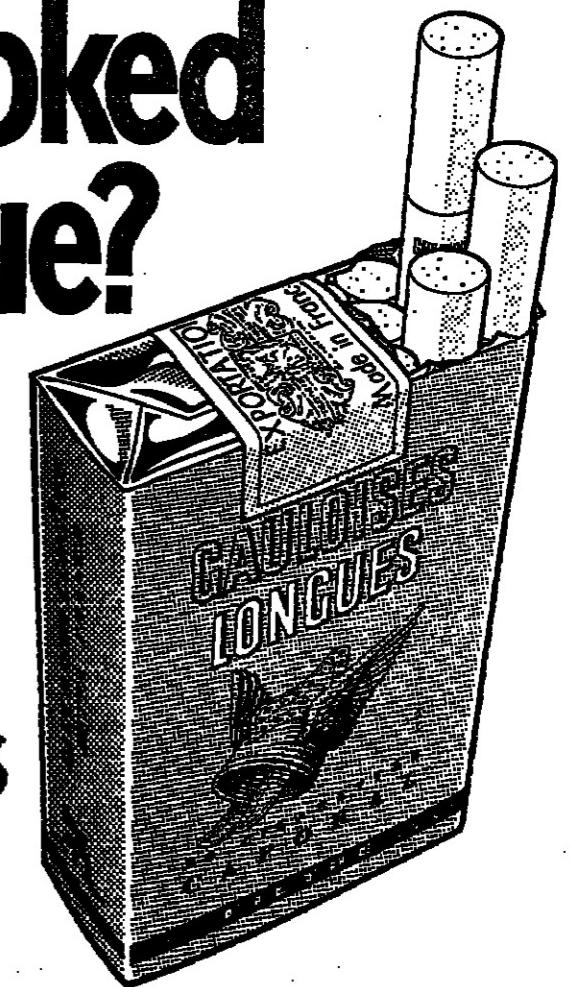
It would have been more inspiring to have heard his approach supported by forces just that much more certain. As it was, neither choir nor orchestra was completely committed and integrated, so that tempi were not always unanimous, and of the soloists only Stafford Dean, masterly in the bass solo, went through the evening in absolute security. Intonation was wayward, and the *Aenus Del* took particularly severe punishment in this respect. But there was a most imaginative design of commercial sponsorship which is expanding rapidly. Moudy's opening concert was promoted by IBM Ltd, and it

Cyd Charisse for Atlantis film

Cyd Charisse joins the cast set for EMI's 7 Cities to Atlantis which will begin principal

photography on location in Malta this month. Doug McClure and Peter Gilmore are the nineteenth-century explorers seeking the sunken city beneath the waves.

Have you smoked them Longue?



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of your British p's

"LOW MIDDLE TAR"
Approved by H.M. Government

EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

In his second article on productivity, William Rees-Mogg advocates the dismantling of...

The machinery for wasting manpower

All that a worker has to sell is his productivity. His productivity is determined partly by his skill which itself depends both on his natural aptitudes and on his training and education; it depends also on the equipment he has to use, and it depends on the efficiency with which his work is organized. Anything which reduces the worker's productivity is a direct attack on the worker's interest. To rob a man of his productivity is like robbing a farmer of his crop; it is like its nature a crime.

Take the case of the British steelworker. His productivity is artificially reduced in a number of ways. Existing equipment is over-manned; there is resistance to the introduction of new equipment and there is a wasteful administration which is as well as low productivity. In British steel is so low, the industry has not been able to generate the funds, nor has it had the incentive to invest, on the scale of the more advanced steel industries of the world. It is often said that low productivity is the result of low investment. In Britain low productivity due to overmanning is the cause of low investment, and is then of course reinforced by it.

The Japanese steel industry produces five times as much steel as the British with smaller labour force; a Japanese steel worker produces five and a half tons for every ton that a British steel worker produces. In the present recession the Japanese steel industry is dominant and aggressive in all world markets, but the British steel industry is wholly on the defensive. Because a much greater proportion of Japanese steel is produced in new plants with a high degree of automation the quality of Japanese steel is superior on average to the quality of British steel. High productivity leads to new investment and therefore to high output. Because of low productivity British makes enormous financial losses; the current loss is over £10 per ton of steel produced.

The British steel worker is paid roughly £3,500 a year for a job which is likely to be both hot and noisy; that is not a high wage for working in such conditions. The Japanese steel worker is paid £7,000 a year and therefore gets double the money for the same job. His cost of living is rather higher. Because the Japanese worker is so much more productive, the labour cost per ton of Japanese steel is less than 40 per cent of the labour cost per ton of British steel. To be fully competitive with Japan his low level of productivity the British steel worker would have to accept a wage of £24 per week. Yet anyone who is not fully competitive in international terms has a job which is to that extent secure.

We can see therefore what a mantrap low productivity is for the individual worker. Because he has low productivity he can only be paid relatively low wages, and even those low wages are considerably higher than he can really earn in international competition. He is poor and his job is particularly in danger. Nor can he improve his position by making wage demands on his employer. The international market for industrial products means that any attempt to push prices above the competitive level is met by a fall in the currency concerned. If, at the same level of productivity all British wages, and the money supply to pay them, were doubled, the pound would sink to \$0.88 or possibly lower. There is no way of raising real wages except by raising productivity.

If this were fully seen and understood, a change of attitude would follow, yet the present danger is that British attitudes will actually move even farther from reality. Britain is now a non-competitive country, in a period of world recession. Our productivity has been shown to be not more than half that of the more efficient European countries, to be less than half that of the United States, and in certain industries to be a quarter or less than a quarter of that of Japan—though the highest Japanese productivity is by no means uniform throughout their economy.

As world markets become steadily more competitive, our low productivity

export industries will be engaged in a battle for survival with the export industries of high productivity countries. There is a limit to the internal cross-subsidies which we can pay ourselves in order to support the casualties of such a struggle. British Shipbuilding, British Leyland and British Steel are already in the casualty ward. Yet as the recession develops the crazy attempt to defend jobs by making them more expensive may become progressively more desperate.

The problem of low productivity has been recognized at least since the period shortly after the war. The attempts to deal with it have almost all been concerned with persuasion, and with non-enforceable agreements such as the Joint Statement of Intent of December, 1964. Non-enforceable agreements have proved to be neither particularly effective nor particularly binding. These efforts may have done little good, and the situation might be even more catastrophic if they had not been made, but that is the best that can be said for them.

Although national productivity drives of one form or another have been a recurrent feature of our post-war industrial history, none of them has succeeded even in arresting the relative decline of British productivity, and certainly none of them has made a significant reduction in the overmanning which has plagued our British industry. It is therefore little good putting forward further proposals of the same kind. The late 1970s are not as favourable a period for raising productivity by persuasion as were the middle 1960s, or even the late 1940s. Measures which failed then will fail again now. We have therefore to look for measures of a different and more effective kind. Faced with the risks of disaster we have to take the risks of decision.

Before considering what effective measures should be, we have to consider where our difficulties towards the trade unions ought to lie. The trade unions are responsible for supervising the structure of restrictive labour practices which has depressed British industry, even though these practices have been formed on the shop floor and not in the executive committee.

So long as trade unions support restrictive labour practices they are making their members poorer and helping to put them out of work. A worker only has his productivity to sell. If the trade unions artificially lower that productivity, or defend a process which lowers it, then they deprive the worker of part of his sole asset.

This is a truth widely known, but little stated, because it is thought to be offensive. It is something which trade union leaders are nevertheless entirely able to understand. It is a serious criticism of the trade union movement, but it is not a criticism which is unfair or exaggerated.

No trade union leader maintains the contrary: no one will write to *The Times* to say that it is better to earn £3,500 than £7,000, or that it is better to produce a ton of steel a working week than a ton of steel a working day. Nor can anyone pretend that restrictive labour practices are not imposed by labour or management, and accepted by management only in response to union power. Managements do not choose to waste labour; they lack the power to organize labour to the highest result.

The whole life of a trade union officer is lived in a world of bargaining. The essence of bargaining is that there exists both a conflict and an identity of interest. All trade union officers are therefore deeply imbued with the understanding that you can be in conflict with somebody while at the same time having an identity of interest with him which may be vital to both of you.

All successful trade union relations, for management or for government, depend on the same principle. One must not be afraid to represent an industrial or a national interest in conflict with a trade union interest, provided that it is understood by both sides that the purpose of the opposition of interest is to reach an agreement advantageous to both. Still less should one be afraid to represent an interest so clearly held in common as the interest in higher productivity.

Of course there are people in the trade

Seven points on productivity

● A Japanese steelworker produces five and a half tons for every ton produced by a British steelworker.

● An employee of Pan Am handles three times the traffic of an employee of British Airways.

● Britain's share of the world market in shipbuilding has fallen from 38 per cent in 1950 to 4 per cent in 1976.

● In 1973 British Leyland produced 5.9 vehicles per man. Renault produced 14.6, though the average value of British Leyland vehicles was probably greater. British Leyland productivity has since been made a commercial secret.

● Dutch productivity in manufacturing is twice British and has been rising two and a half times as fast.

● In 36 productivity comparisons of industrial groups with EEC countries Britain comes bottom in 34.

● Studies show that "the problem of the low level of productivity in the United Kingdom is not one of structure but purely one of poor performance".

union movement who are not interested in making our industrial system work, because they think that another system more to their liking will emerge from the breakdown of the one we have. Such trade union officers are however still a minority in the unions, and those like Mr. B. B. B. who hold revolutionary views as an ideology are so trained in the profession of trade union negotiation that in union negotiation they normally act as trade union officers first and ideologists second.

In 1968 the Royal Commission on Trade Unions under Lord Donovan reported: the Commission had been established by and reported to a Labour Government. One member of the committee, Mr Andrew Shoufield, produced a note of reservation, which was in some ways the most valuable part of the Report. The crucial paragraphs of this note, as it concerned productivity, are Paragraphs 23 and 25.

Control of Restrictive Practices

23. One such matter where the need for a new set of rules is apparent now is collective bargaining on restrictive practices that have been shown quite close to Mr. Shoufield's specific proposal and would use the machinery of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. That Act provided that agreements in restraint of trade should be registered; that there should be a presumption that these agreements operated against the national interest, subject to certain exemptions; where the parties to the agreement wanted to rebut that presumption, and to continue their restrictions, they had the right to take the agreement to the Restrictive Trade Practices Court in order to justify it. That, with the Court replaced by a tribunal with powers both of conciliation and of determination, would seem to be a good way of achieving what Mr. Shoufield had in mind.

25. Where investigation indicated that restrictive work practices, causing a significant loss of production, have already halved the real wealth of Britain and now face Britain with an economic future of serious peril, restrictive agreements between company and company are unlawful unless they can be justified on specific grounds; restrictive trade agreements between companies and the public sector have done far greater damage; they should also be unlawful unless they can be justified on specific grounds.

There are various types of machinery

which might be considered to give effect to this principle. I would favour something quite close to Mr. Shoufield's specific proposal and would use the machinery of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. That Act provided that agreements in restraint of trade should be registered; that there should be a presumption that these agreements operated against the national interest, subject to certain exemptions; where the parties to the agreement wanted to rebut that presumption, and to continue their restrictions, they had the right to take the agreement to the Restrictive Trade Practices Court in order to justify it. That, with the Court replaced by a tribunal with powers both of conciliation and of determination, would seem to be a good way of achieving what Mr. Shoufield had in mind.

All restrictive labour practices have to be the subjects of formal or informal agreement between management and trade unions. There are no doubt more restrictive agreements between management and trade unions than in 1956 where there were restrictive agreements between companies. Yet it is unlikely that in companies employing over 200 people there are more than some 100,000 separate house agreements, formal or informal, with different shops. That would imply 10 million people covered by such agreements in places of work, and that they are organized in shops of about 100. Of these 100,000

products both of the whole

and of any retailers who might take a cut of the doomed animal and the farmer who started in all received threats against his life. Oh, and the incidence of conversions to vegetarianism rose abruptly to unprecedented heights.

I do not remember how it ended, if indeed it did; possibly the animal is at this moment dwelling morosely in a very unsuitable field and frightening the wits out of innocent ramblers. But the point is that although there were those who expressed the opinion that there were no grounds for recommending to Her Majesty and exercise of her prerogative nobody went so far as to argue publicly that the episode showed that there were far

more lunatics about than had previously been supposed.

The same, and possibly more so, happened in the case of a car called Arthur (which suffered the extra indignity of being revealed in the course of the proceedings, to be a female); this animal used to appear in a television commercial, and there was some dispute about its ownership, which resulted in a series of legal actions; again, for all I know, there may be an appeal to the House of Lords pending at this very moment. Here, too, the nation's business came to a complete halt while Arthur held the stage, and when at one point there were allegations that somebody had been cruel

to him, I feared that the gutter press of Oxford Street would shortly be rushing red.

As for Victor the giraffe, his story will be sufficiently fresh in your minds. And now, as I say, it is going to be gorillas, and in particular the cruelty inherent in parading Mr. and Mrs. Big Chimp (I am writing the *Daily Mirror's* headlines as I go along) after 10 years of happy marriage. Nobody will seek to see through, though I am sure Lord Zuckerman would be happy to settle the question if he was asked, whether gorillas have the same feelings about domestic partnership as human beings do; nobody will inquire as to whether they were happy together; certainly nobody will say that it does not matter,

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It has been said, unluckily, that the people of this country prefer animals to their own kind. The truth is subtler: it is that they can't tell the difference. E. G. Wells' *The Island of Dr. Moreau*, in which animals are turned into semi-blended human beings, but animals, in general, take to people, and vice versa. It is a straightforward description of England. And in the catalogue we go for more. And Macbeth remains, not only talking about murderers who really ate men, but who he had to have said if he had been addressing gorillas?

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Bernard Levin

A pity about Mr and Mrs Big Chimp, but leave me out of it

You know what's going to be trouble about now? Gorillas, that's what. It seems that a Manchester zoo is closing, and the animals in it have been sold. These include a male gorilla named Jo, and his mate, biggie Susie; the beasts have lived together in whatever is the gorilla equivalent of marital harmony for ten years, but they are now to be parted, as the pair are going to different homes.

Before the trouble starts, I had better make a hasty disclaimer: it's nothing to do with me. I have never laid a finger on a gorilla, save by way of kindness. I have neither sold nor bought either or both of the

beasts in the instant caste; and I intend to tear up and throw into the wastepaper-basket any letters I get from anybody on any aspect of the subject.

But although that may serve to keep me out of the row, it will certainly not stop the row taking place. And if you think that I am exaggerating, you clearly do not read the less expensive newspapers. If the fate of Victor the giraffe did not convince you that, where animals are concerned, there is absolutely no limit whatever to the volume, speed or duration of the compounding of goo inevitably attendant upon sentimental dramas involving animals in this country. I am obliged to remind you, before I go any further, of the prize bull at the

Smithfield Show a few years ago.

This creature, which I seem to recall had a white blaze in the middle of its forehead and was therefore inevitably the subject of even more anthropomorphically-oriented drivel than would otherwise have been the case, had been bred, reared and shown for the sole purpose of being eaten. Its success at Smithfield enabled the farmer who owned it to sell it, at a substantial price, to a firm of wholesale butchers, and a nice meaty Christmas loomed up for a number of affluent families. What a fate for the last gasp of the last gasp, but there is really no other equally evocative name as bleeding uproar. The animal's statistics

having been published, the nation, or at any rate the most foolish nineteen-millionites of it, west of the spasm. Letters poured into the offices of newspapers and television companies, petitions were launched, attracting thousands of signatures more or less overnight, the farmer and the butcher involved in what until then had been a perfectly normal commercial transaction found themselves widely regarded as considerably worse than a pair of cannibals, and a fund was opened (and, as I recall, instantly over-subscribed) to buy the bull and give it a nice warm home for the rest of its natural life.

Indeed, I think it was even

worse than that; if I have not imagined it, there were suggestions of a boycott of the

products both of the whole and of any retailer who might take a cut of the doomed animal and the farmer who started in all received threats against his life. Oh, and the incidence of conversions to vegetarianism rose abruptly to unprecedented heights.

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Fighting the good fight over tomorrow's MPs

In case you believe everything you see on television, let me tell you that it is not all sweetness and light at the Labour Conference in Brighton. Delegates continue to fight the Socialists alternative.

The chairman of the meeting, Edward Kissen, arranged Mr. Bean and his other liaison men about the outrageous situation that exists over the accreditation of prospective parliamentary candidates to Conference.

"Conservative candidates are better off than we are," he said. Mr. Kissen added that the association was permitted to send only "an observer" to Conference and that it treated the Labour Party treated its prospective candidates similarly, making decisions at the annual conference.

Which leads me to the former press secretary of the Thatcher.

former Prime Minister, there, in the Press Gallery, looking doleful and chewing the inevitable peppermint lozenge was Joe Haines, representing the *Daily Mirror* and taking a very near shorthand note (he was once a cub reporter) of almost all of what was said.

His favourite

There was no way I could be persuaded that Mr. Haines was taking it all down for his *Mirror* column, so fearing another revelatory book of gossip reminiscence, I tipped him to hear what I was saying to George Gardiner, also a former political reporter but now Conservative MP for Reigate.

Mr. Gardiner claimed he was representing some obscure journal. It was obvious, however, that he was seeking guidance on how "leaders in office behave" to pass on to his favourite Tory who is (you guessed it) Margaret Thatcher.

To end, a coal to Newcastle story. The British delegation to the Council of Europe has decided to send food to Strasbourg.

Tomorrow it is Britain's turn to play host at a major beano for more than 400 parliamentarians assembled at Strasbourg.

The Food and Drink Industries Council has responded to a last-minute approach from our delegation and agreed to provide "British food" for the special reception. The goodies supplied free of charge by a number of leading food companies will be packaged in London and taken by road to Strasbourg.

I am told that the buffet will include smoked salmon from Scotland, potted shrimps from pots, York ham, apple pie, Devonshire cream, Stilton cheese, and "typically English condiments" such as mustard from you-know-who with English biscuits and butter—the latter in spite of the mountain in Europe.

So long as the electricians don't strike too...



Just a double line on Hitler

I liked the role Peter Ustinov told yesterday about Alec Guinness, who was sitting a few seats down from him at the Foyles literary luncheon.

Sir Alec, playing Hitler in a film, entered a street in Little Venice, London W2, to pose for some photographs. Fisher uniform and all.

Up came a bobby. "That your car,

لondon fashion week

nce again small
is beautiful.

ember 26 the Financial Editor of *The Times* is column: "Small is fashionable once he was talking about the City, but he was new which has been growing fast in the past in the British fashion industry.

he war Britain was fortunate in having an efficient, dedicated ready-to-wear industry with new names and producing some of the best priced derivations of world style that you anywhere in the world.

sports boomed, we topped them with one distinguished group of couturiers—it was still the era of tailoring—and we Britished a name for ourselves for quality and refinement which was previously associated with our engines and our heavy machinery.

such as Frank Usher, Aquascutum, Burberry, Deck, Cojane, Dorville, Jean Allen, Susan Small,

any more, sweated in the eye of unaccustomed us and brought us back our money and our repu-

fashion has always been a tricky business, and more so than for a country which both supports a great textile industry and invokes a most elaborate system of state design education, and yet has historical reservations about whether or not it is a proper business.

owed our postwar triumphs to people who in cases came from a different and more fashion-conscious culture. When we began to develop our own unique style (I suppose for neatness sake one said 1948, when the RCA fashion course began), when individualists that we are, the original which had a continental grasp of the need for innovation and presentation of line broke up, the trouble

idently London burgeoned with fashion firms, bad and indifferent, but as in life the good gets blamed with the bad, everyone got stuck the label of "swinging but shoddy".

the fact is that the explosion was just too much. vacuum is never filled with moderation but always violence" is a maxim which applies to dress as to other things. There was, indeed, a vacuum, created between the iconoclastic output of the new in schools and the secure, Paris-oriented designs of established firms.

the customers were torn in two. Many women preferred the safety of a style they knew had been advocated by a world name; the new young money-spenders wanted something new and different and British.

any, myself included, spent years trying to marry two sides together. At any rate, I have now come to the conclusion that the new wave of young designers want to be on their own are right — provided can find that elusive man in the middle, the man (the RCA does now have a Wolfson Chair in Management).

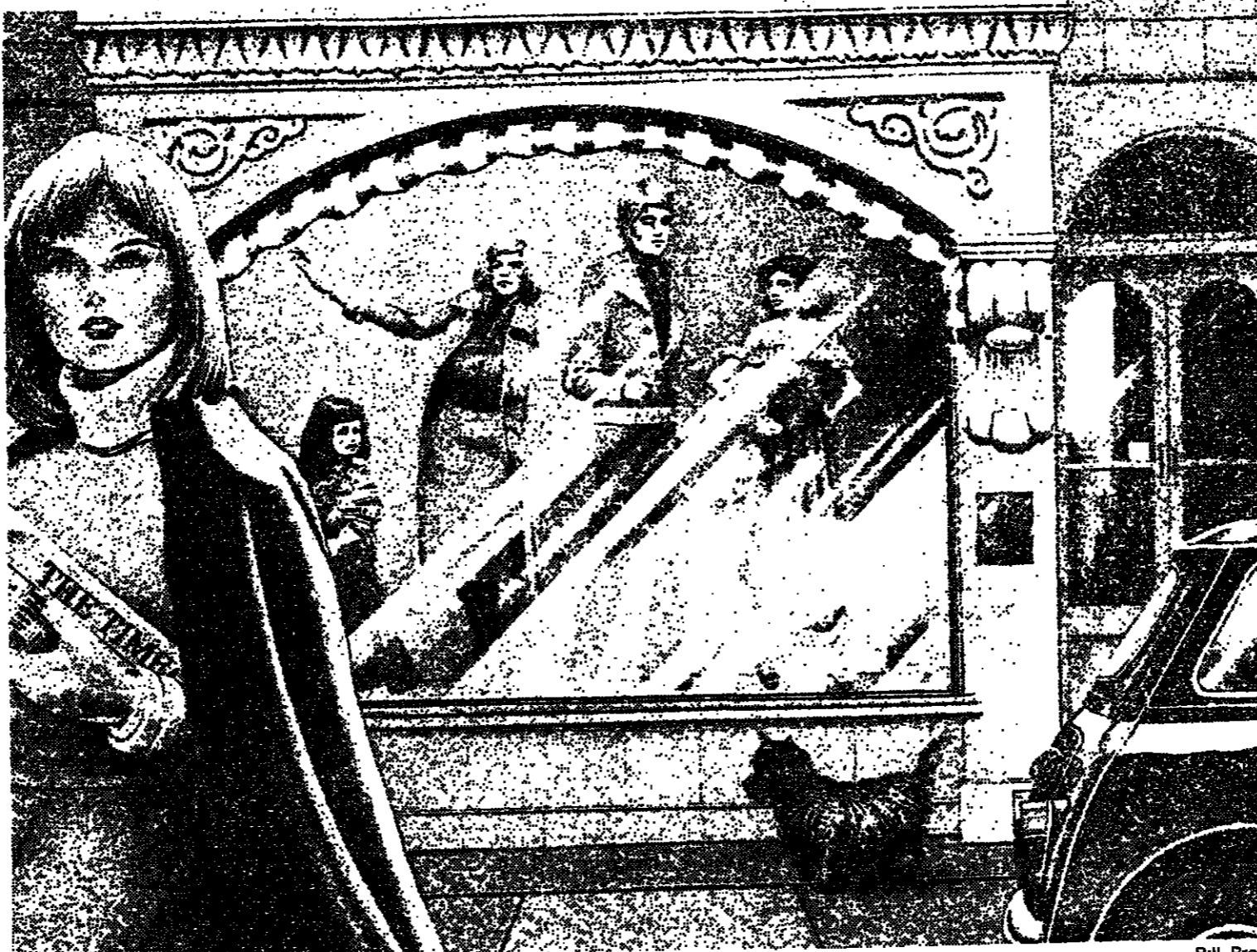
is partly because they represent a new direction of British industry more suited to our own character but also because by producing small quantities, very, strange, different clothes they appeal to the progressive market, the market which is best suited to our high labour costs and small production

ut our thanks are still due to the backbone of the industry. Many of the old names are still going strong, such as Marks & Spencer and the Courtaulds' tailors have pushed into exports providing quality and quantity. Even if the marriage was not completely consummated, the two parties live in perfect harmony.

Prudence Glynn
Fashion Editor, *The Times*.

Fashion in Britain

a Special Report



by John Taylor

With the home market reflecting the hard times of the retailer, the clothing manufacturer is having no look to exports for any good news.

Fortunately, in the men's trade, the fashion of the British country gentleman is emerging.

Continents are seeking a soft, tweedy, flannelled, breeches-like look as a reaction to the lavishly lapelled, pinch-waisted, high-shoaled caricature of grotesque formality of the Italian style.

Showing its interest in British fashion the German menswear manufacturer, Odermark, bought in British cloth exclusively for its 1977 ranges, and produced its selling brochure in a glossy facsimile of *The Times* format.

There is no doubt that a swing to a British look benefits British menswear manufacturers selling abroad. If a British look is wanted then obviously the best place to get one is in Britain.

One could say that British menswear has everything going for it at present, provided a lot of it is not thrown away by the curious habit of regarding everything imported as better than the home product.

Exports are improving throughout the industry. The Clothing Export Council reported recently that the target for Britain's clothing exports is now £1,000m worth a year to be achieved within three years.

That almost doubles the 1966 figure, when the fame of Mary Quant and Carnaby Street was at its height. Exports for 1977 are expected to be worth £625m. The CEC will help smaller firms which make a good contribution to the export effort. There will be a campaign to promote it and Mr Lenny Kaye, a CEC member, of Carrington Viyella, is to plan a new centre in London for developing the industry.

But while exports seem promising the difficulty of imports remains. The campaign by the Clothing Manufacturers Federation in 1976 supported by the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers has alerted Parliament and Government to the dumping by poor Asian countries of cheap garments in Britain, but much has still to be done to balance unfair trading.

There is some hope in the Multi-Fibre Agreement which is due for reconsideration when it expires in December. It was signed by the EEC in 1974 to give developing countries a chance to increase their textile exports to richer countries. But it seems to have ignored the fact that many poorer countries have fairly advanced textile and clothing industries.

The MFA was supposed also to allow importing countries to fix limits on the growth of imports from developing countries, taking into account the health and needs of their international.

own indigenous industries". But the arbitrary application of the MFA has allowed cheap imports to pour into Europe and to raise artificially the base against which the growth of imports is supposed to be measured.

Other countries outside the scope of the agreement, especially the state-trading countries of Eastern Europe, have worsened the position by exporting cheaply rather than by profit.

Western Europe has suffered much as a result. In Britain 245,000 jobs were lost between 1969 and 1976, about a quarter of the industry's workforce.

Trends in the West favour again clothes of quality, while the greater market has moved further towards the poorer producer.

Sales of jeans and denim have fallen over the past 12 months. Denim will remain an important part of the wardrobe, as flannel did, after the move from the 1930s "uniform" of sports coat and flannels, but it is no longer fashionable and sales should fall as a result.

The influential Interlex reporter advises manufacturers of denim and jeans to "concentrate on quality standards and delivery performance... and examine closely all new developments in blends and finishes... less solidly established producers in many countries could risk losing by remaining too long in a sector which is becoming an increasingly specialized activity".

Attitudes in the developing countries have been hardening against interfering with the structure of the MFA. Mr David Jordan, director of the Hong Kong Commerce and Industry Department, recently said the developing countries must form a united front to oppose modification of the agreement. He said it was dangerous to establish a global quota on the basis of market disruption and that the basis for determining this disruption was misleading.

He asserted that developing countries should resist further restrictions and should press for extending the agreement in their favour. At certain levels of the retail clothing trade there is sympathy with the importation of cheap garments. One opinion was that market forces should be allowed to play their part in the marketplace of the world to take advantage of cheap imports at the expense of costlier home products.

But that opinion neglected to consider whether the retailer would take advantage of Asian production at the expense of the home industry and was also prepared for the home consumer to take advantage of retailers by demanding similar conditions and mark-ups suffered by small retailers in Asia.

That would involve retailers applying the working hours of the Asian shopkeeper, accepting his annual returns and paying the basic wages offered to Asian shop assistants.

The author is editor, Style International.



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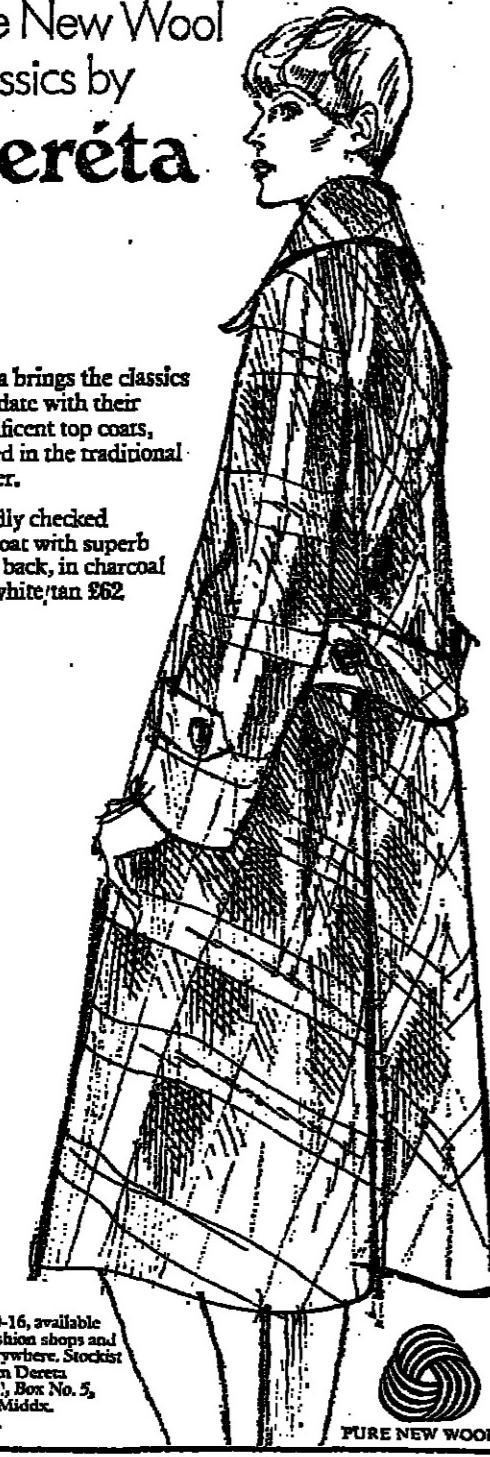
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Hard times see off the scallywag look

by John Taylor

Slightly heartened by the good economic news recently, the retail fashion trade finds itself beset by the normal problems of trading even in an encouraged market, but at the same time facing readjustments of consumer psychology which make considerable rethinking necessary.

One may regard the jeans and T shirt image of the past few years as simply a passing fashion—but its widely general application to men, women and children, and the positively anti-elegance image manifested in that application, marks the 1970s as one of the blind spots in the history of a concern with appearances.

Happily for the clothing and textile industries, such a situation could not continue indefinitely—and tendencies which began to manifest themselves as the economic depression struck were clear enough in 1977 to pose problems of restocking.

For tastes are changing and sought-for images along with them. From the United States, which so often leads the sociological tendencies which ultimately decide in domestic culture forms, reports come of remarkable rags away from the radical "ripped-off" sleeves, deliberately sewn-on "poverty" patches were the final mark of young people's thinking. "Reincarnated," one report said, "is the graduate with short hair and long-term anxieties about getting a job. Discreet conservative views are moulding young opinion as fear of unemployment

spreads back from the doleful" image which hitherto for the tailored garment had been the mainspring of tend back to the classic. Sociological tendencies personal public relations have always intertwined with manpower at a pre-dimension why bother to impress the boss? There is another one waiting just down the road.

Now, unemployment is neatly reversing the picture. Even the chairman of the Manpower Services Commission warned the young unemployed in mid-September that employers are again demanding a concern for appearances among job applicants. However he may disprise unemployment, the clothing retailer will welcome the advice...

For he has been having a bad time commercially over the past year. And his situation is hardly simplified by the need to make a decision on the timing when his own customers will begin tending middle-classness.

The old A, B and C marketing classifications no longer mean much. The erstwhile As and Bs are now the financially Beaten. Purchasing power lies in the high Cs.

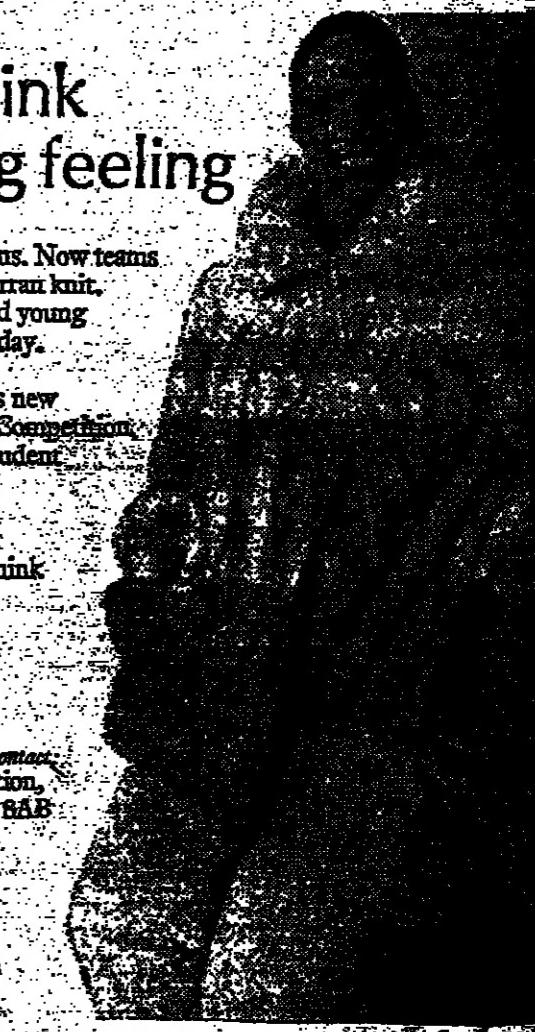
A working class man and wife (both earning) backed by working contributions from two or three offspring have immeasurably more resources than the middle-class family depending entirely upon the breadwinner to support a non-earning housewife and several children still involved in the expensive further education that social class traditionally expects.

So the class emphasis is changing, and the retailer's job with it. Restraint is making appreciations more esoteric, detailed appreciations urge the need for higher quality standards in clothing. There is a feeling

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Gina Fratini

The Albert Hall will be buzzing...
with Bill Gaither's anniversary on November 11. We'll be continuing recollections of his 20th year with us this month. Springtime will be featuring with George Wayne Sleep will be performing at the Albert Hall on November 11. The celebrations will continue throughout the year. Tickets £5-20 will be available.

Living down a name in the staid seventies

by Marie Scott

The flippancies of fashion are a by-product of materialism. And, paradoxically, materialism's achievement were cheapened by the welfare state—when prosperity was guaranteed by a short trip down to the social security.

So fashion gave way to anarchy for almost a decade; nobody dressed for the occasion and men went to the office in clothes to dig a hole in the road in.

One and a half million unemployed has changed that. Jobs are at a premium and the middle aged and the middle class are the ones who hand them out. They look for an air of respectability, maturity, trustworthiness, restraint and experience. In hard times, youth for its own sake is no longer worth the gamble.

As we alter the necessary image, therefore, we alter the scope of our designers and the sources from which we take them. Henceforth there will be fewer instant gurus stepping straight into fame from the exotic indulgencies of the art colleges. Now, some kind of apprenticeship will be called for.

Tommy Nutter—a God-given name in the swinging

sixties but one which he may have to live down in fairly staid years to come—is the kind of designer who should have a bright road ahead. Regarding the youthful image essential to anyone in fashion, he can nevertheless claim to have served a good apprenticeship. For, despite the fact that more staid sections of Savile Row invest him still with what they regard as a Johnny-come-lately whiz-kid aura, he has been in the business now for almost 15 years.

He started life—the business part of it, that is—studying architecture at Willesden Technical College, a grounding in balance and aesthetics which has clearly been a useful and logical influence. But he neglected to pursue what he found to be an overcrowded profession when his studies ceased in 1959.

A variety of in-and-out jobs engaged his grasshopper mind temporarily, including being both a plumber and a civil servant (though not simultaneously) before he answered an advertisement in the London Evening Standard for a smart lad wanted in a Savile Row tailors.

The company was G. Ward & Co., now joined with Donakson and Williams in small but elegant premises at the Vigo Street end of Burlington Arcade. Nutter gladly acknowledges his debt to their instruction and to craftsmanship traditions which give his designs today the disciplines of the tailored restraint towards which male fashion is returning.

The conservatism of the golden mile of tailoring—where men work for a lifetime to make the step from under-cutter to chief—was hardly mollified when Nutter decided to open his own establishment in February, 1969, after only seven or eight years in the trade; though he denies any snob-cocking in the fact that his

new premises were in the new block where Ward's original shop had stood when he first joined them. Ten years earlier—at the start of the swinging sixties—he would have been in the style of the tailored "costume" period that followed, but the era of jeans and T-shirt executives was beginning, and he has had rather less scope for imaginative tailoring in his independence than would have been the case in dressier times.

But he nevertheless soon established a look of his own, a style of the house clearly influenced by the early Cardin—narrow, square, pagoda shoulders, with extravagantly broad lapels often widely braided,

rather like those of the Duke of Bedford, Elton John, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Eric Clapton and Adam Faith, Lord Mountbatten, Neil Sedaka, Yuki, the Marquess of Tavistock, John

Redfern, and Twiggy, and the clothes for the New York production of "Side by Side by Sondheim".

The piquant mixture is clearly a hit. Already the

Kilgour premises are being altered to accommodate a new range of accessory lines soon ready-made designed by Nutter to be launched in November. Today, discussing it amid the bones of the alterations while contemplating "an '80s soft suit

"slim pyjamas"—in plain black, for the international fashion show to be staged by John Packer of Reid and Taylor in Venice this evening.

Sadly, Nutter no longer delivers his ensembles from his original premises. He left Nutter's in the care of his former cutters last year, and moved on. He does not talk about why, but clearly it still hurts even when he falls to laugh.

Today you may find him at Kilgour French and Stenbury, in London's Dover Street, next door to Brown's Hotel. It is one of the four finest men's tailoring establishments in the Savile Row area—and therefore in the world—and shares top billing only with Huntress, Hounds, Poole's, and Hawes and Curtis. Of the four, the first is the most expensive, the second enjoys the imperishable fame of having "started" Savile Row, and the third dresses the men of the Royal Family.

Nutter has been brought into Kilgour's to "add a new dimension", and a list of current clientele suggests a curious if satisfying balance of the social scale: the Duke of Bedford, Elton John, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Eric Clapton and Adam Faith, Lord Mountbatten, Neil Sedaka, Yuki, the Marquess of Tavistock, John

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by Elizabeth Wray

"This is just what I have been looking for all day! Have you got it in a size larger?" "I am sorry, madam, not at the moment. No, it is difficult to say when the repeats will come in."

The exhausting sense of frustration which feels any shopper involved in this sort of thing is unlikely to affect you in one of the Alexon Shops-within-a-Shop. This month sees the opening of yet another, the 161st, at Harvey Nichols of Knightsbridge.

How do they manage it? What makes it possible for the chosen style to be always there on the spot in the right size and the right colour? The computer, I was told.

At Milton Keynes, in Northamptonshire, Alexon recently set up a massive distribution centre. Viewed from the outside, the two huge buildings, set somewhat in the middle of a field with a fleet of lorries waiting between them, appeared a larger-than-life copy of a nursery construction kit.

For the Alexon operation is large and also complex. Its shop-within-shop trading comprises just a third of the business. Another third is made up of about 2,000 retail outlets in Britain and considerable exports. The remaining third is contract work, and within this division, Marks & Spencer is one of the most important customers.

In all, more than 500,000 garments leave the distribution centre each year, and at the height of the season, it means more than 62,000 items or outfitts a week.

But my interest on this occasion was devoted almost solely to that quick replacement which ensures that any given style in a shop (and these can range between six and 12 sizes and up to a six-colour choice) is always there when you want it.

To begin with, garments are lined up on continuous rails at three different heights under location areas, to which delivery is made once a week. When all is ready, it takes only a flick of the finger on the rail to send the whole lot moving towards the correct destination—Kent, Cumber-



More than 500,000 garments a year leave this distribution centre at Milton Keynes.

land or Newcastle. With the centres of knitted garments supplying Britain and probably the biggest in Europe.

But how did it all come about? Pragmatic is not a word normally used in relation to the fashion industry. Hysterical is often more apt, as in my creative business, than that depends on the mood of the times, economic and otherwise.

Alexon, however, is pragmatic. Alexander Steinberg and his wife started up a workshop in London in the 1890s and founded A. Steinberg & Co in 1902 with modest premises in Bow Lane. Here they were joined by their three sons, Joseph, Philip and Jack, during the 1920s.

But expansion really started in the 1930s when the company moved to Aldersgate, and in 1936 it was the first firm to introduce "petite sizing", now known.

This information is linked to the factories, which have to be equally proficient in planning replacements. Alexon has three factories in South Wales, one in West Auckland, and one in Shannon, in the Irish Republic, the last specializing in the firm's Butte knitwear and, from this month, their Vilager range.

Butte is an operation which has been building up steadily over 10 years, the last being with Jonathan Logan of the United States. Already it is one of the largest manufacturing destination—Kent, Cumber-

Steinberg, made a big contribution to the success of utility manufacture. He was of help to the Government, chairing advisory committees set up to deal with utility clothing in 1941 and clothing coupons and austerity regulations in 1942.

He later represented the clothing industry during the negotiations on purchase tax between 1942 and 1947, and, as vice-chairman and chairman of the Clothing Export Council from 1941 to 1957, led two delegations to the United States.

Steinberg was quoted on the Stock Exchange in 1947 and the Steinbergs and Stanbury families still retain 56 per cent of the shares and very much of the family business atmosphere. Many of the staff followed cheerfully from the Aldersgate headquarters to the new country sites—the distributing centre being in the hands of Anthony Stanbury, the only male of the third generation.

The annual turnover for the company for the year ended March 30, 1977 was about £18m, made up from clothing sales and handbags. The marketing from its Norwich factory accounted for 19 per cent of business. Of this total, the latest figures for export are £1500m which covers Europe, the Middle East, Japan, South America and the United States.

They are one of the few British clothing manufacturers with a permanent office in New York (opened 1952).

It is with its separates, however, that Alexon makes real fashion news and good sense. They are set out in the shops in colour groupings. Originally, it was an all-dyed-to-match theme, but, latterly, Mr Anthony Stanbury, the managing director, says: "We discovered that the public don't really want this. They prefer suggested colour schemes to harmonize in tone and texture.

Until that time, Steinberg & Co, like all its competitors, sold only through main London and provincial wholesalers but by 1939 Alexon was firmly established as a branded name selling direct to retailers with 3,000 workers, and those in the direct selling sector are strictly drilled to customer approach. "Let them browse, but be on the alert to answer questions."

The author is London editor, International Textiles.

OCTOBER 27, 28, 29 & 30 1977

THE INAUGURAL FASHION SHOW IN AID OF THE QUEEN'S SILVER JUBILEE APPEAL WILL BE HELD AT THE HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL, UPPER BAR-DISCOQUE (7th FLOOR), IN THE PRESENCE OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARGARETA OF SWEDEN, MRS. JOHN AMBLER, AT 10:30 A.M. ON THURSDAY OCTOBER 27. APPLICATIONS FOR TICKETS SHOULD ENCLOSE A CHEQUE FOR FIVE POUNDS (PAYABLE TO Q.S.J.A.) AND A STAMPED ADDRESSED ENVELOPE, AND BE SENT TO: MRS. ERIKA CHEETHAM, FASHION PROMOTIONS, 32 WELLINGTON STREET, LONDON WC2 1BD.

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A MINUSCULE DEVOLUTION

Mr Francis Pym took an opportunity at St Andrews University last night to bring into clearer focus the Conservative Party's distinctive position concerning the future government of Scotland. A devolutionist in the present debate means someone who advocates the direct election of a body of politicians representing the people of Scotland and sitting among them. In that case Mr Pym is a devolutionist: I do not think that most Scots will be convinced that enough has been done until there is some sort of representative body Edinburgh. But he condemns a sort of representative body forward by the government. The Bill if lost this session would be put forward again next session, it is an assembly generating own executive and its own legislation but not its own vehicles.

The particular criticism on which he dilated last night (and has others) is that the arrangement could knock the house of Commons out of balance. It would become the majority chamber of a parliament that was federal in respect of Scotland, perhaps Wales, and (no knows) Northern Ireland, an entity in respect of England. This, which would be for difficulties enough anyway, would become acute if a house minus its federal character contained a majority of different political colour from that of the House, including its new members. Only a similar sort of devolution for England can cure the condition, and that the English show no desire.

That would leave "a powerful scrutinizing and inquisitorial body", for which Mr Pym has

accused of overplaying the ill effects of that anomaly in the central institution of government ("elected representatives in any one institution must bear the same responsibility for their constituents wherever they come from": not so of the House of Commons between 1922 and 1972 when Northern Ireland had its own provincial parliament), the consequences for the parliament of the scheme of devolution the government is attempting to enact counts very heavily against it. MPs' rather slow realization of those consequences was an important factor in the arrested passage of the Bill earlier this year.

Mr Pym therefore advocates instead a different sort of representative body in Edinburgh, one which does not generate its own executive and which has only subordinate legislative functions. The legislative function is thought to be of symbolic significance to the Scots, but the attempts of Conservative theorists to devise a law-making role for an assembly which does not make laws always runs up against the awkward question of what happens if the United Kingdom government and legislature is of one political complexion and the Scottish assembly helping to process the legislation is of another. Mr Pym is frank enough to acknowledge the difficulty. He has not given up hope of meeting it, but admits that his assembly might have to be denied legislative business.

That would leave "a powerful scrutinizing and inquisitorial body", for which Mr Pym has

THE RINGMASTER AND THE CLOWNS

A key question at most Labour conferences is whether the leadership is in effective control of the party. This question usually has to be put in two ways: does the leadership dare assert itself and if so is it accepted? The most distinctive feature of Mr Callaghan's regime so far has been a forceful bluntness, with all he has put the issues before the party. His style is bluntly contrasted, almost invariably favourably, with that of Harold Wilson. At Blackpool year, Mr Callaghan took the centre back by the firmness with which he explained why it was no longer possible, if it had ever been, for him simply to spend its way of unemployment. At home yesterday, he carried on the process of educating party in the economic reality that this country faces today. He was unequivocal in listing of the dangers of excessive pay rises: "So to those who me 'no way will the country go 10 per cent'; I reply, 'no way will you stop or unemployment going again'." While he held out prospect of rewards ahead, made it perfectly clear that that would have to be earned by effort and effort.

THE JAPANESE PAY THEIR DANEGELD

The bitter argument is now on in the Japanese Government at the complete success of the Red Army hijackers. It is not surprising. There been much critical comment Japan's failure to join those movements that have refused to the hijackers' demands who believe that when such risks find all destinations fit to them they will be red. In this incident the Japanese authorities surrendered, making no attempt to negotiate. The hijackers' demand for was met in full—even to undignified scramble to enough US\$100 notes American banks to satisfy precise specification. This accompanied by urgent calls to likely governments to the Japanese plane so that hostages could be released. Prime Minister, Mr Fukuda, said humanitarian motives;

when similar terrorists raided the American and Swedish embassies in Kuala Lumpur in 1975 Mr Miki did the same.

Not all the Japanese excuses can be dismissed. Japanese terrorists are not to be compared with most other hijackers whose demands have been successfully resisted. At Dacca the lives of carefully chosen non-Japanese passengers were brutally threatened. The terrorists were well-armed and well-prepared. Giving in to their demands did not damage the political interests of any other country since they were only asking for the release of Japanese prisoners. An organization that started its career overseas with the wanton slaughter of passengers in Lod airport in 1972 with no attainable political motive had shown itself to be quite ready to carry out any threat of killing even if the killers' lives might be at risk in the process. The Japanese know very well the extremes to

which their own extremists will go.

Other motives, rooted in national psychology, may also have pressed the Japanese to surrender. If resistance had failed and the hostages had been killed Japan's sense of responsibility and shame would be much worse. The desire to avoid any such outcome in which blame might seem to fall directly on the Japanese Government would be very strong. Yet surrender can only mean giving the Red Army members a freedom of action that will prolong their wild revolutionary endeavours. Having given their word to the Algerians—whose part in the operation leaves them open to criticism—the Japanese now say they cannot ask for the extradition of the hijackers and their released comrades. The line may have to be drawn under this particular incident. But the Japanese should realize that firmness is the only answer even if a price has to be paid.

during the four weeks before the survey?

But who shall survey the surveyors? Subcontracting is not occasionally required for the set work conditions would not figure substantially in a survey drawn from Members of Parliament, parapoles, journalists or any section you care to name of non-members living in public.

Have you, Sir, read a book this month beyond the call of duty?

I confess that as a life-long addict to the printed word, within the past four-week period I only just escape home under the "at least" proviso, not including books consulted, examined or skipped before relegation to my growing shelves to await the leisure that never comes. Yet in the long, dark days of the winter solstice my average may well better one book a day.

The basis of the survey, in short, is lamentably laughable; we must say, since "ridiculously" means no longer what it did—unsound.

Your faithfully,

DAVID W. SAGE,
Cobham,
Kewdon,
Essex.

September 29.

Reading habits of children

From Mr David W. Sage

Sir, Your Education Correspondent reports today (September 29) a survey of children's reading habits. The clipping, describing a "non-bookreader" as applied to a child who has "not read at least one book not set by the school,"

is closely with all

Developing future energy sources

From Professor Sir Martin Ryle, FRS

Sir, The letters from Mr Adkins (September 26) and Messrs Chapple and Lyons (September 27) suggest that wind generators and other renewable sources can only make a token contribution to the energy shortage which will undoubtedly exist by the end of the century, and imply that a nuclear solution could solve it. I believe both conclusions to be false.

We take the forecasts by the OECD for the recent international survey sponsored by MIT (*Energy-Globe Prospects 1985-2000*), the "gap" in world oil supplies by the year 2000 is approximately equal to the total consumption of the early 1970s. By this time, the UK will

be present North Sea extraction plans—be again importing the bulk of her oil. On the optimistic assumptions (a) that we can then have the same share of the world supply which we enjoyed in 1970, and (b)

that there is a 50 per cent increase in domestic coal production—a figure regarded as an upper limit by the NCB), the installation of some 250 GW of additional generating capacity will be needed, more than four times the present total generating capacity. ("Economics of Alternative Energy Sources" *Nature*, May 12, 1977). This large capacity arises from the fact that, unlike oil and coal, electricity cannot be stored on the scale needed, so that the peak demands must be met by a corresponding generating capacity; it should be compared with the "upper limit" of 35 to 40 GW of new nuclear capacity which might be available by the year 2000 with "a massive effort by the [nuclear] construction industry and a full commitment to an ongoing programme". (*Energy Policy Review*, 1977, HMSO). Since this represents only about 15 per cent of the capacity needed, nuclear power can certainly not be claimed to solve the problem and other urgent action is needed. This should be done in three forms immediately:

(a) The introduction of every possible economy in the use of energy—including a rethinking of our transport policy and the design of manufactured goods with a longer life.

(b) The development of heat stores capable of accepting energy sufficient to last the four to seven-day duration of typical UK cold spells (rather than for 24 hours) thus reducing the large peak demands at present mainly met by local oil, gas or coal supplies. This development alone, if widely installed and used with a centrally controlled switching system such as that recently introduced by the London Electricity Board, could reduce the additional peak capacity needed to about half; such an installation also allows the inclusion of wind, wave and solar energy into the system, since these also vary on a similar time scale.

None the less, it appears that in the battles within the party the leadership is not yet receiving the full support of those unions which have been exerting a comparatively moderating influence in economic matters. The swing back to the right in the trade union leadership has been widely remarked but they had it in their power to switch the balance on the NEC and did not do so.

That may not matter so much under present conditions. Mr Callaghan is in effective control of the Cabinet and the parliamentary party. He is not likely to be under too much pressure from the rest of the party this side of an election. But the long term battle for Labour's future has still to be fought.

(c) The urgent development, to prototype stage, of all the most promising alternative sources. This programme will require government funding but on a scale which is still very small compared with that which continues to be given to nuclear research and development. Until such prototypes have been

built there is no way in which the Secretary of State can arrive at a logical choice of the best mix of alternatives.

Of the alternative sources, wind is at present the most highly developed, and appears likely to remain cheaper than wave energy, although both have an annual variation which fits the demand well. Solar energy is unlikely to be as cost effective under UK conditions because of its poor match to the annual variation of demand. Mr Adkins appears to be unaware of the large and successful wind generators built during the period 1955-65 (including 800 kW and 1 MW machines built in the land of his residence). Some aerodynamic and structural changes could improve these earlier designs, but they fed power for several years into their respective grid systems.

By distributing say 1 MW machines (whose size and construction would be comparable with a 275 kV transmission line pylon), throughout about 15% of our coastal areas, and in shallow offshore waters, more energy than that the Department of Energy thinks might be possible from nuclear stations would be available by the year 2000, and it would begin to be available sooner. The manufacturing effort involved in such a programme (mostly using well established technology) would correspond to about 15 per cent of that of the present UK car industry, and both capital and running costs should be about 1/3 of those of an equivalent nuclear alternative.

The wind generators would certainly have a visual impact and obviously some areas would be avoided. At a space of about 1 km the effect on farming would however be negligible. Mr Adkins should indeed be more concerned about the environmental impact of a rather larger number of transmission line pylons which would be needed to bring the same electrical energy from nuclear power stations and of the effect of the stations themselves every 5 km or so along our south and east coasts (*Nature*, August 11, 1977).

It is now important that a large prototype wind generator be built in the UK so that the detailed design, performance, cost and rate of installation can be accurately established, to allow proper comparison both with other alternative sources of energy such as wave, solar and tidal, and with the various nuclear designs discussed. Thus far the only funds provided by the Department of Energy towards such a project (£75,000) represent 0.08 per cent of one year's nuclear research and development budget, a figure which appears out of balance with the potential rewards.

As long as this situation persists, Sir Peter Kent's quoted views may be right, but we should nevertheless applaud rather than deride the work of Sir Henry Lawson Tancer and others who, without help from the Department of Energy, are attempting to solve the remaining design problems of wind energy.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN RYLE,
Cavendish Laboratory,
Madingley Road,
Cambridge.
September 30.

has helped the prosecution to charge the third person.

This would seem to be a reasonable rule, but it may give rise to one grave objection, it may lead to an injustice that not even the judge may recognize. It is essential therefore that if a third person is prosecuted for the crime, the evidence based on the plea bargaining ought not to be admitted. Thus if President Nixon had been charged with instructing his legal adviser, John Dean, to commit a crime, the latter's evidence would not have been admissible in an English court.

I think that it is unfortunate that an English lawyer has stated in an American newspaper that there is no distinction between the English and the American laws on this subject.

The Times has reached the conclusion that a defendant should plead guilty if he is to receive the benefit of the plea bargaining rule.

Indeed, the Corporation draws up an annual programme of archaeological digs in advance of development projects. Other development corporations do much the same, and it may well be that archaeological surveys are better funded and organized in these new towns than in most of our historic centres. Yours faithfully,
WYNDEHAM THOMAS,
General Manager,
Peterborough Development Corporation,
Touhill Close,
City Road,
Peterborough,
September 30.

During the four weeks before the survey?

But who shall survey the surveyors? Subcontracting is not occasionally required for the set work conditions would not figure substantially in a survey drawn from Members of Parliament, parapoles, journalists or any section you care to name of non-members living in public.

Have you, Sir, read a book this month beyond the call of duty?

I confess that as a life-long addict to the printed word, within the past four-week period I only just escape home under the "at least" proviso, not including books consulted, examined or skipped before relegation to my growing shelves to await the leisure that never comes. Yet in the long, dark days of the winter solstice my average may well better one book a day.

The basis of the survey, in short, is lamentably laughable; we must say, since "ridiculously" means no longer what it did—unsound.

Your faithfully,

D. R. PITCHER,
Chairman, Friern Hospital Medical
Committee,
Friern Barnet Road, N11

September 29.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Radical thought in universities

From Professor Paul Halmos, and others

Sir, Some of the treatment accorded Professor Julius Gould, more especially the letter from Dr Hales and others (September 30), verifies his argument. Anyone who dares to say what is happening is grossly misrepresented and smeared. There is nothing more McCarthyite than the way certain opponents of liberalism labelled successors to Senator McCarthy.

If Professor Gould declares him

self for open debate he is called a

proponent of repression. If he is

on record against state intervention

then he is accused of secretly abhor-

ing his circumstances and carefully

qualified critics are summarized as

abysmal generalizations. His

adversaries do not even contrive to

quote what he says with their lips

and are not deterred by the anathemas

of fanatics or the highminded.

Yours etc,

PAUL HALMOS,

Professor of Sociology, The Open

University.

LEONARD SCHAPIRO,

Emeritus Professor of Political

Science in the University of London,

with special reference to Russian

studies.

MAURICE CRANSTON,

Professor of Political Science,

London School of Economics,

LIONEL ROBBINS,

Sometime Professor of Economics,

London School of Economics,

DAVID MARTIN,

Professor of Sociology, London

School of Economics,

D. R. WATTS,

Professor of International History,

London School of Economics,

DONALD G. MACRAE,

Professor of Sociology, University

of London.

Gentle, liberal people are in a dilemma. In an old Quaker phrase they desire to be "the quiet in the land". They do not want to make politics and power the centre of their being, and their sense of in-

dividual integrity often prevents them banding together even in self defence. For them to adopt any weapon of the adversary is to lose the cause. And this is how unexamined dogma is granted free passage against tentative rationality. Liberal people face another dilemma. They may watch the minnows in the ivy tower but feel it is too early to see that the structure is in danger. They are tempted to wait till a tremor becomes a quake before they dare to move.

We do not advocate filibustering means to cope with illiberalism and nor does Julius Gould. We do advocate that people say with their lips what they see with their eyes and are not deterred by the anathemas of fanatics or the highminded.

Yours etc,

PAUL HALMOS,

Professor of Sociology, The Open

University.

LEONARD SCHAPIRO,

Emeritus Professor of Political

Science in the University of London,

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COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 4: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon left London Heathrow Airport this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to visit Venice.

The Hon Mrs Wills and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 4: The Duke of Gloucester opened the Inaugural Session of The Library Association's Centenary Conference at the Royal Festival Hall this morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Ian Macdonald Bailey will be held at Holy Trinity, Bromley, on Tuesday, November 1, 1977, at noon.

Mr Bamber Gascoigne will open the first Brighton Antiquarian Book Fair, at the Metropole Hotel, Brighton, on October 27, at 11 am.

Birthdays today

General Lord Bourne, 75; Sir Frank Fairbairn, 75; Viscount Harcourt, 69; Major-General G. R. Humphreys, 73; Sir Edward Peck, 62; Sir John Rodgers, MP, 71; Sir Richard Thompson, 65; Sir Ralph Turner, 89; Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, 66; Sir Richard Wood, MP, 57.

Royal Society grants

The Royal Society announces that the Paul Instrument Fund Committee has made the following grants:

£1,800 to Dr S. M. Davidson, University of Bristol, Institute of Science and Technology, to construct an electron microscope diffractometer system £16,370 to Dr J. Evans, Cambridge University, to construct an electron microscope for non-destructive depth sounding of rock and other materials by use of structures and archaeological remains; £1,800 to Professor R. H. H. Jackson, to research laboratories for archaeological and scientific purposes; £1,800 to a specialist specialized mass-spectrometer for the analysis of biological and other samples where the mass ratio is 10:1 or less; £6,000 to Professor Dr H. H. K. Lucas, University of London, to reconstruct milling machine tools for the fabrication of monolithic Bragg reflectors; £1,800 to Dr C. F. Kirkbright, Imperial College, London, to construct simple, sensitive, long baseline ultrasonic interferometers and spectrometers for the detection of pollutants in the atmosphere; £1,800 to Dr G. E. L. Smith, University of Cambridge, to construct an electron microscope for the study of small micrograins; £2,63,110 to Dr M. V. Lucas, University of London, to construct a system suitable for measuring velocity distribution profiles and amplitude of electron current after interaction with high velocity ion beams with solid or gaseous targets; £1,800 to Dr W. D. Sharpless, King's College, London, to construct a codecscope for the monitoring of cocaine and the prediction of their eruptions; £1,800 to Dr R. A. Smith, University of Bristol, to construct a multi-purpose environmental chamber for real-time flow and vibration studies in rooms; £1,800 to Dr G. C. Southam, Southampton University, to construct a combined high resolution electron microscope connected electron spectrometer using conductive atomic probe for the absolute determination of the energy loss fine structure of the energy loss fine structure spectrum; £1,800 to Dr G. C. Southam, King's College, London, to construct a computerized study of Raman infrared and far infrared spectra of solid and liquid high solid suspensions; £1,800 to Dr R. A. Smith, Southampton University, to construct scanning electron microscopes using electron beam focused ion beam and ion beam scanning electron microscopes for combined transmission and surface reflection imaging.

Bonnard screen fetches £26,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A remarkable collection of modern prints, mainly of the great avant garde schools of 1880 to 1930, formed by Sir Rex Nan Kivell, brought intense competition at Sotheby's yesterday.

A set of four lithographs by Bonnard, painted in 1895 in his Nabi period, when he was much influenced by Japanese art, made as a record for his prints at £26,000 (estimate £18,000 to £24,000). A Paul Klee etching, "Komikirin 4" of 1903 also established a record for his prints at £15,500 (estimate £10,000 to £14,000).

Sir Rex was a director of the Redfern Gallery, Cork Street, and long an active promoter of modern British art. He began his collection in the early 1920s; more prints were destroyed in a fire in a bank. He had begun negotiations for the sale last January, hoping to see the collection dispersed, but he died in the summer.

The Picasso prints, which tend to sell well, all found buyers, though some Bonnard prints, which is a great rarity, sold most of the lithographs in his publishers' basement, which was flooded. Out of an edition of 110 only a dozen or so sets are known in perfect condition, like that sold yesterday. He bought the record-breaking Klee, one of which only three impressions are known.

The anonymous collector paid

the top price of the sale, £29,000 (estimate £12,000 to £15,000) for a set of 10 zincographs by Gauguin of 1889; he used the lithographic technique but on zinc instead of stone. They are mainly brownish prints printed in black on yellow paper; the prints, having been kept in the dark, are exceptionally brilliant and unfaded.

The same collector paid £10,000 (estimate £7,500 to £12,000) for a Bonnard lithograph of 1895, "La Perte Blanchisseuse", and £1,500 (estimate £1,000 to £1,800) for a Picasso etching from the 1933 Volant Suite, "Sculpteur et modèle debout".

Other high prices in the sale included Gauguin's "Te Fauna, ou la Mort l'amour", a woodcut of 1895, which went to Fred Mulder, "The London dealer", at £15,000 (estimate £8,000 to £18,000) and Laurenc's 1893 colour lithograph "Miss Louie Fuller" which sold to Alice Adam from Chicago at the same price (estimate £12,000 to £14,000).

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with 8 per cent unsold. The top price was £1,500 (estimate £500 to £600) for a collection of about 600 letters to George Cruikshank and about 200 to his wife; several letters contain characteristic drawings.

Christie's held a sale of coins with 10 per cent unsold. There were several recent discoveries.

An Edward V groat of 1483 realized £2,600 (estimate £1,600 to £2,000); Edward V reigned from April to June 1483 and only 15 coins of his reign were previously recorded.

The owner had acquired it at school when she was 14 years before becoming its worth.

Christie's gold state of Edward IV, 1483, found by Mrs Combe in her Yorkshire market garden, made £1,100 (estimate £1,200 to £1,500).

A Henry VIII half-sovereign dug up in a garden in Ramsgate, Kent, made £480 (estimate £300 to £400).

Christie's sale of fine watches and clocks made £123,388, with 18 per cent unsold. The top price was £7,000 (estimate £4,500 to £5,500) for an Augsburg silver gilt watch circa 1650 signed "Jacob Widmer".

Philip's furniture sale included an early-eighteenth-century bureau sundial supported by a lead kneeling figure of a Negro signed "Banks of the Strand"; it is a decorative piece standing 1.10 metres high. The sale totalled £25,543, with 7 per cent unsold.

Bishop of Oxford announces resignation

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Bishop of Oxford, Dr Kenneth Woolcombe, has announced his resignation in a letter to his parochial clergy. He says that he could no longer do justice to his flock without the help of his wife, Mrs Swenda, who died last summer.

Dr Woolcombe, at 53 one of the youngest bishops in the Church of England, has long been regarded as a possible successor to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Cormag, who is due to retire in 1979.

He announced yesterday that he has decided to accept an appointment under the Bishop of London as assistant bishop with responsibility for parishes in the City of Westminster.

He described the Bishop of London's offer as an answer to "prayers I wrung out of an unwilling heart". When his wife died he began to realize that "one pair of hands and one pair of eyes and ears could not do justice to the work which the incumbent of the see of Oxford has to do".

Dr Woolcombe has been Bishop of Oxford for seven years. He is an Anglican delegate to the World Council of Churches, chairman of the Society for the Protection of Knowledge, and a leading advocate of the ordination of women to the priesthood.



OBITUARY

SIR JOHN RITCHIE

Eradication of bovine tuberculosis

He was Superintending Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries from 1938 to 1945 and appointed Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer in the latter year. He sat on the council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons from 1951 to 1970 and was its president in 1959-61. He had two periods as vice-president.

His move to the Royal Veterinary College, University of London in 1965 as principal and dean met with general approbation and he did not waste his talents. Academically increased greatly, building projects were finished and new ones started. During his time an increasing number of post-graduate students from overseas took advantage of the newly-instituted course leading to the post-graduate diploma in veterinary health. Both with colleagues and students Ritchie had the happiest of relations.

His latter years were far from inactive: he was chairman of the veterinary advisory committee of the Horse Racing Betting Levy Board from 1961 to 1973 and member of the Horse Race Anti-doping Committee from 1971 to 1973. He was honorary Vice-President of the Bledisloe Veterinary award and medal in 1961. He was born on January 19, 1904, and educated at Turriff, Aberdeenshire and the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh. His first job was with a local authority in the Lothians and began his work on the arrested herd scheme with the Department of Agriculture of Scotland in 1935.

PROFESSOR S. G. RAYBOULD

Professor Sydney Raybould, Emeritus Professor of Adult Education at the University of Leeds, died on October 1 after a long illness at the age of 73. Eight years ago he had retired from the Headship of the Leeds Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, acknowledging as being one of the outstanding thinkers and protagonists in the field of adult education nationally and internationally during the past generation, following the Second World War.

He was appointed the first head of the Leeds department in 1946, having been a university extra-mural lecturer for the previous decade and a school teacher for ten years before that. The influence of his experience in teaching economics and political theory to adult classes during the years of depression, war and the intense social changes of the 1930s and 1940s, is reflected in his lasting concern for the educationally underprivileged students whom he felt should receive first priority when resources were restricted. Faced however with an avalanche of demands of much of the educational provision, he emphasized the need for a fundamental revision of the quality and standards of the work provided.

He was adamant that whilst it was the hallmark of adult education that one starts with the needs of the student, in university adult education neither the essential qualities of the teacher nor the critical and thorough qualities of sustained work by the student should be sacrificed. The education of adults is a particular form of education, as challenging as primary, secondary or tertiary, and within this exciting area the university had a contribution to make but it was a difficult one.

Raybould's influence was felt at an international level, and he travelled widely acting in an advisory or executive capacity in Nigeria, the West Indies, New Zealand and Canada. Faced with extremities in cultural diversity and educational problems he emphasized, as in *Adult Education in a Tropical University*, that the form and structure of adult education provision can and must vary according to different needs, and that the education of adults is not a uniform process. His influence on the development of extra-mural education in the United Kingdom and elsewhere was immense.

But his distinctive contribution was to demand a rigorous analysis of the kind of provision which was appropriate to particular organizations. His first major publication, *WEA The Next Step*, sought in the words of R. H. Tawney, to examine how far a practical application of the association agrees with its professions. The fearlessness with which he probed the aims and the achievements of the association he led, and whose vice-president he was in the 1950s, lost him some friends but gained him much respect. Likewise, in his subsequent works: *The English Universities and Adult Education* and *University Extramural*.

A scholar, a fearless critic, Sydney Raybould was a man of wide interests who was equally at ease on the cricket grounds of Yorkshire, and in the library of the seminar room, and a man with a keen sense of humour, a friend to his fellow men. In all his work and interests he had the boundless and enviable support of his wife, Nina, and their family.

MRS IDA GANDY

Mrs Ida Gandy, who died on September 28 at the age of 92, was a prolific writer of books of family and local history, children's stories, and reminiscence. She was born in 1885, the daughter of Charles Hony, vicar of Bishops Cannings in Wiltshire. From her happy childhood on, she was a compulsive writer and so continued.

She published her best book, *Staying with the Aunts*, describing her five maiden aunts who together prolonged the early Victorian era into the 1920s, and her carefully researched history of Bishops Cannings Round about the Little Steeple in her seventies: a book of Shropshire reminiscences at 85; and *The Heart of a Village* about Aldbourne, her last Wiltshire home, which nearly 50 years had been working closely on a book of reminiscences, including an autobiography, a book of verse and a book of short stories.

As she grew older, it was above all in love of the countryside, their inhabitants and wildlife, which absorbed her and inspired her book, as it had her first real success. A *Wiltshire Childhood* in 1931. She also wrote original children's stories, workmanlike plays for village players, for whom she was an active producer, and mounted country broadcasts for the BBC.

Add that she was a keen gardener and cook, an indefatigable correspondent, a devoted mother to three children and travelled widely in and outside Europe, and one sees a woman of energy, enterprise and sympathetic whose family, friends, readers and audiences will gratefully remember her.

LIEUT-COL E. H. B. NEILL

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. B. Neill, chairman of David Syme and Company Limited, publisher of *The Age*, died yesterday in Melbourne. He was 72. He had been chairman of David Syme since 1964.

Born in New Zealand, he was educated at Geelong Grammar School and Jesus College, Cambridge. He joined the Seaford Highlanders in 1926, serving in Britain, the Middle East and the Far East. He saw active service in Palestine in 1936. During the Second World War he served in France in 1940, in Burma 1942-45, and Java 1946. He was mentioned in despatches.

Neill's involvement and interest in newspapers followed his marriage in 1946 to Nancy, a daughter of Oswald Syme, former chairman of David Syme, for many years sole proprietor of *The Age*. In addition to his newspaper activities, Neill was keenly interested in flying and farming.

He is survived by his widow, a son and three step-children.

Roger Sauvage, the former Free French Air Force pilot, who was credited with shooting down 16 German aircraft during the Second World War, has died in Nice at the age of 60.

He served with the Normandie-Niemen squadron which was sent by General de Gaulle to fight on the Russian front from 1942-45. His war diary, *Our Normandie-Viennes*, was a best seller in France in 1959.

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An Edward V groat of

Telford
has the space
and the people
for growing
companies

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Telford
for details of
relocation
opportunities
Call Bob Tilmouth
at 0952 613131

Sterling stronger as central banks act to prop up the dollar

Caroline Atkinson
Foreign exchange continued to be very busy yesterday, with the dollar being propped up in its centres by official support. It closed slightly up on most currencies and the effective devaluation, measured against a basket of currencies, rowed slightly to -1.13 per cent from -1.29 per cent.

Most of the pressure was on the yen, the Deutsche mark and the pound. The Bank of England was thought to have given a further \$150m for the reserves to stop the pound rising too far. It closed at 1555 against the dollar, while the dollar staged an early rally from the low overnight levels. This was helped some profit-taking, as well as central bank support. Dealers still believe that the dollar has some way to fall before it lost ground in afternoon.

In a surprise announcement today Mr Tadashi Kuranari, director general of the Japanese Economic Planning Agency, said that the yen would not strengthen beyond 260 mark against the dollar, as it is scarcely higher than its current level of 260.80, and well below the level which most market observers believe to be correct one.

In a somewhat contradictory remark Mr Kuranari said that Japanese authorities would intervene to hold down the value of the yen, but would rarely smooth out erratic movements.

He suggested that the United States authorities would try to prevent a further depreciation of the dollar and that much of the upward pressure on the yen is speculative.

This goes against the view of most commentators that a sizeable readjustment between the dollar and the yen is needed to bring their balance of payments into equilibrium.

The Japanese are clearly worried about the effect on their exports of the 12.5 per cent rise in the yen-dollar rate this year, since they are expected to make more trade and current account surplus this year than the Americans and to have a large deficit, though unlikely to be as much sympathy for them in Washington.

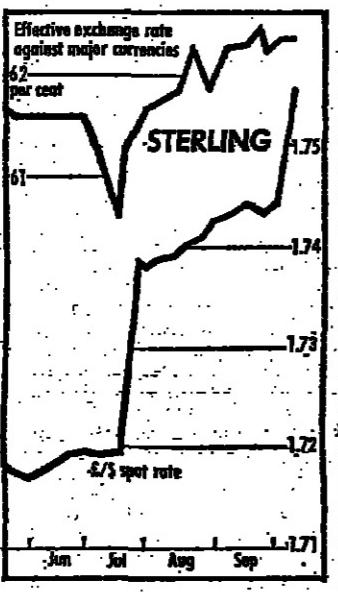
The Deutsche mark closed at 2.295 against the dollar yesterday, compared to DM 2.2905 on Monday. Some dealers believe that the dollar's recent rally against the German mark has been overdone, and expect rates to stay steady for a while.

However, the dollar is not expected to rise again against the mark as it did earlier this year. The fall in the past few years may have been too fast, as a declining trend is inevitable because of the American trade gap.

UK RESERVES

The following are the figures for the United Kingdom's official reserves issued by the Treasury:

End of period	£m	Change in month £m
Sept	5,158	3,092 + 129
Oct	4,703	2,985 - 455
Nov	5,156	3,118 + 453
Dec	4,129	2,428 - 1,027
1976		
Jan	7,196	4,166 + 3,067
Feb	7,787	4,546 + 591
March	9,618	5,592 + 1,830
April	10,130	5,592 - 312
May	9,960	5,760 - 176
June	11,572	6,727 + 1,671
July	13,422	7,725 + 1,450
Aug	14,882	8,621 + 1,459
Sept	17,171	9,326 + 2,319



A fall in interest rates in New York, has, however, had some effect on propping up the rates.

The dollar is still bolstered by the inflow of funds from oil-exporting countries, but more of these are being recycled in pounds German marks and other strong currencies as the dollar drops.

Letters, page 18
Time to adapt, page 19

Paris talks aim to solve hidden energy crisis'

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 4

Energy ministers from 19 member nations of the International Energy Agency met during the next two days to seek a solution to "the hidden crisis", which threatens vital energy needs from the date of the next decade.

Dr Ulf Lantzke, executive director of the agency, said today that the danger to supplies from 1985 was critical. The trouble lay in the present slight incapacity of oil producers such as Saudi Arabia, Libya and Iraq, whereas decisions to be taken now to prevent a predicted shortfall occurring.

Estimates today showed that oil demand of 42 million barrels a day by 1985 just did not meet. "We hope the ministers will recognize the issue", he said. The agency

wanted them to take important decisions that would affect both national and international policies.

Over the next two days the ministers are expected to hammer out a communiqué which will set our first of all the establishment of a group objective for oil imports by 1985. This target figure would be regularly updated in the light of available information.

It is intended that the communiqué will draw up detailed principles for national measures to indicate how the participating countries will be prepared to contribute to the general objectives.

Finally, there is to be a "touch and serious" review process for the principles set out in the communiqué.

During the meeting there will be the formal signing of seven new research and development projects.

Interest earned on the new

How the markets moved

ISES
Sam Frontier 71p to 375p
er Hibma 8p to 275p
Impair 7p to 102p
Rand Prop 12p to 285p

Alls
Woods 16p to 355p
ge Ind 11p to 125p
Mpton Webb 34p to 261p
sider 4p to 7p
ode D & M 2p to 19p
attan Wareh 14p to 34p
outlet 7p to 113p
Univ Stores 11p to 324p
rmoney 5p to 389p
ning Supplies 5p to 88p

Interest lost ground.
T-edged securities were hit by a fall in the market. The premium 90.62 per cent effective rate 27.56 per cent, fell 4 pps to SI.7535. The active exchange rate index was 62.4.

Hickson & Welch 10p to 580p
Lindau 8p to 365p
Retailing Tim 7p to 180p
Smart J 5p to 78p

Oil Exploration 8p to 222p
Rach Erc 8p to 222p
Renold Ltd 71p to 1271p
Kens Coms T 5p to 75p
SA Land 5p to 82p
Socie Forces 10p to 368p
Selincourt 2p to 25p
Standard Chart 10p to 420p
Western Areas 10p to 165p
Whessoe 5p to 95p

Gold lost 50.25 an ounce to \$155.125.
SDR-5 was 1.16886 on Monday, while SDR-4 was 0.655733.
Commission: Reuters' index was 1504.3 (previous 1502.4).
Reports, pages 20 and 27

The Times index : 215.43 - 2.17
The FT index : 512.8 - 7.3

THE POUND

Australia 1.63
Austria Sch 30.25
Belgium Fr 61.75
Canada \$ 1.93
Denmark Kr 11.05
Finland Mkk 7.50
France Fr 8.79
Germany Dm 4.20
Greece Dr 64.50
Hongkong \$ 8.40
Italy Lr 157.00
Netherlands Gld 4.24
Norway Kr 9.91
Portugal Esc 75.50
S Africa Rd 1.82
Spain Pes 149.25
Sweden Kr 8.72
Switzerland Fr 4.27
US \$ 1.73
Yugoslavia Duk 36.75

Interest rates for small denomination bank notes only as stipulated by Barclays Bank International, London, and other foreign currency bureaux.

UDS Group 19
Cap Industries 21
Bunrl Pulp & Paper 20
Thomson Organisation 18
Warrington Holdings 22

Tokyo 'rejects' US ruling on cuprice steel

Tokyo, Oct 4—Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today it "profoundly regretted" the United States Treasury Department's tentative ruling that its steelmakers had been selling carbon steel plate in the American market "at a substantial loss".

The ruling, made Monday

after a dumping complaint filed by Gilmore Steel Corporation, comes only two weeks after United States Steel Corporation, the nation's biggest steel maker, alleged that five other Japanese steel products were being sold in the United States below cost.

MITI said it was the first ruling based on Article 205 of the Anti-Dumping Act and Japan intended to bring the case to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks.

MITI will advise Japanese

Big redundancy payments as 800 lose BSC jobs

By Tim Jones
The British Steel Corporation has negotiated an early redundancy scheme with 800 Scottish workers which will enable a reduction of growing and unwanted iron stocks.

A shop stewards' committee

representing all unions at the Clyde Ironworks, Glasgow, negotiated the deal after being told the company planned to introduce "production pauses" from the end of this month.

Although the men would have been paid under the guaranteed week scheme during the pauses, union leaders decided it would be better instead to settle for above-average redundancy payments.

The plant was due to close

in January 1, 1980,

and the men were told

production pauses

would have become a regular feature right up to the final day.

As a result of the agreement

iron making at the plant will

cease this month and coke will

be produced by next February.

In other pages

Base Rate: Table 22
inal Statements 21
yards 20
ish Land 19
ody Mills 18

Interim Statements

Cape Industries 21
Bunrl Pulp & Paper 20
Thomson Organisation 18
Warrington Holdings 22

UDS Group

Wood & Sons 19
Business Appointments 21
Appointments Vacant 20
Wall Street 22

Notes for small denominations bank notes only as stipulated by Barclays Bank International, London, and other foreign currency bureaux.

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Textile employers bitter at Varley rejection of plea to restrict imports

R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Textile employers' leaders reacted with what they described as "anger and disbelief" yesterday to news of the Government's refusal to take action they believe to be essential to deal with the crisis in the industry and to prevent the loss of thousands more jobs.

Mr Edmund Gartside, president of the British Textile Employers' Association, said in Manchester: "Our four-point plea to the Government to halt the alarming growth of imports has met with a firm, if tardy, refusal by Mr Varley, Secretary of State to the Department of Industry."

Earlier this year Mr Varley's

department sent a team of top civil servants to investigate the crisis in textiles and to suggest ways to counter the decline, particularly in the spinning sector of the Lancashire industry.

The BTEA set out its own recommendations in a personal statement to Mr Varley.

The minister's reply was contained in a letter received by Mr Gartside on Monday. Among other things Mr Varley rejects the suggestion that more could be done for the industry by extending the temporary employment subsidy, which is due to end in March.

He also rejects the idea that special government financial aid should be available for stockholding in the spinning sector (now at an all-time record level) and 72 per cent above what the industry con-

siders to be a "normal" working level.

Mr Varley has also dismissed the possibility of putting a curb on imports of cotton yarn for the rest of this year. He says restraints are already operating and that further action would involve a "breach of bilateral agreements".

He adds that he can see no prospect of agreement within the EEC for action on a short-term reduction of imports by this country.

Mr Varley has suggested to the textile employers that he should send a further team of officials from his department to meet them and explain what government aid is already available and ways in which the National Enterprise Board might be able to help prevent a further loss of capacity.

Under the package, common salary rates, holidays, sickness benefits and other conditions

Apex pledges support for one Leyland pay bargaining group

Senior stewards of The Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex), representing 8,000 Leyland workers yesterday accepted proposals negotiated nationally to form one bargaining group for the whole of the company's clerical and commercial staff.

The proposals involve the establishment of a common negotiating date for all Leyland car plants, and six-monthly increases to achieve parity of earnings and conditions.

Under the package, common salary rates, holidays, sickness benefits and other conditions

would be achieved by Novem-

ber 1979.

Mr Ray Edwards,

Apex assistant general secre-

tary, who has been leading the national negotiations, recommended acceptance of the package at the meeting in Oxford.

He said the package would go a long way towards removing many of the problems which caused disputes within Leyland, and his union would be pressing the Government to allow the package to go ahead.

He said: "If the unions in

Leyland Cars deliver their half

of the bargain to improve in-

dustrial relations, the Govern-

ment must deliver its part of

the bargain and not stand in

the way of the new package

being implemented."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How small firms can help to cut the unemployment figures

From the chairman, Central Government Committee, Union of Independent Companies

Sir, I hope that the first act

of the newly appointed Cabinet

Minister charged with review-

ing the problems of small firms

will be to acquaint himself with

their capacity to cut unemploy-

ment. This means leaving the

owners free to concentrate on

the day-to-day needs of the

business, instead of worrying

about its survival in the event

of an untimely death. Also

keeping up with the legislation

which Mr Lever's own Govern-

ment have poured out, much of

which has been anti-independent

company in effect, what

ever the intent.

The shares of independent

companies should be treated like

works of art. No CTT levied

when they are passed on until

the owner receives cash or other

reward. Small firms should also

be exempt from much of the

Protection of Employment Act,

which once again it would be

worthwhile taking people on.

The publication of turnover and

other information which places

any initiative at risk should be

reconsidered.

These steps could be taken

immediately, when the response

would be considerable. Time

would then allow for a properly

thought-out tax structure en-

abling more money to be re-

turned in the business. This

would ensure a continuation of

the quality of life, which em-

ployment in small units brings

and extend it to many of those

at present in the dole queue,

which the large firms so often

already overmanured, can do

so much better.

CHARLES SIMEONS,

21 Ludlow Avenue,

Luton, Beds

L1U 3RW.

September 27.

Home buying far easier in Scotland

From Professor A. J. Eales

Sir, I was glad to see Mr Steele (September 22) attacking the Scottish system of house buying pensively, and I know that he has tried to find out more about it. Given this effort, I would not wish to correct all the residual errors, but the conclusion that the traditional English system is as good may mislead readers.

I am also concerned that the industry's export performance is being damaged by the lack of a strong home base.

Slow recovery: Although Britain's construction industry will climb slowly out of its present recession over the next few years, activity is unlikely to return to levels which seemed normal in the 1970s. Sir Maurice Leving, chairman of the Laing group, said yesterday.

In presenting the figures, Dr Josef Stigl, president of the Federal Labour Office, said that it was still not possible to talk of a turn for the better although the figures were more favourable than had been expected.

The decline in unemployment mainly reflected a seasonal increase in taking on office staffs.

On the other hand there was a two-thirds rise in the number of people affected by short-time working to 157,000 last month, as companies again made lay-offs after the end of the holiday period.

Unemployment is likely to be a dominant theme in the German Parliament this week, where Dr Hans Apel, the Finance Minister, today presented the federal budget for 1978.

He said the budget, which envisages a 10.1 per cent rise in federal government spending to DM188,635m (about £46,750m) designed to help stimulate economic growth and employment.

But he said success in economic policy did not depend on Bonn alone. In fact he made economic success next year dependent on a host of external factors.

In a paper presented to the European Petrochemical Association meeting in Venice, Mr Lowe appealed for the provision of more comprehensive information regarding performance, product-by-product.

For some products the statistics were admirably and reliably reported. For many important products, however, there was no system of reporting statistics on a total European basis.

Mr Lowe pointed out that within the past nine months forecasts of average growth of demand for ethylene in Western Europe in the 1980s had ranged between zero and 8 per cent.

"Without better statistics which give a timely indication of the performance of the industry in the immediate past it can be no surprise that forecasts for the future should vary so widely," he added.

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"Without better statistics which give a timely indication of the performance of the industry in the immediate past it can be no surprise that forecasts for the future should vary so widely," he added.

Another Brae field setback for Pan Ocean

Another well has proved disappointing in the Brae oilfield, emphasising the difficulties of evaluating the commercial prospects of the field, 175 miles east of Orkney.

The ninth appraisal well on the northern boundary of the long straggling structure, encountered oil but was not tested because of the poor permeability of the rock.

This was in sharp contrast to the eighth well which produced more than 33,100 barrels a day. Pan Ocean Oil, the operator for the group is drilling the 10th and 11th wells.

Yours faithfully,
C. M. MARSH

Fond Cottage,

Shurlock Row,

Reading, Berkshire

21

1977

October 5

1977

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Interest rates take the pressure

massive increase in the reserves in October is not a figure the Government would want to shout about down in the year from Hepworth, and Austin Read.

There are signs, though, that demand is beginning to improve within the department stores which should spread through to other areas as confidence improves. UDS sales were up 18 per cent in the first eight weeks of the second-half against only 10 per cent during the first six months.

Sears too is expecting a return to profits at its provincial stores and the only real disappointment in its interim profits of £17.4m against £15.3m to July 31, before non-trading items, is the firm's loss on foreign exchange strategy until it has seen how the major pay negotiations finish up and if it has had an opportunity to judge the response to a November package. It is even hope that by then the recent pressure on sterling will have

reduced. In the interim, it is presumably going to deal with any continuing pressure—there has been plenty this week—by cutting short-term interest rates further. Treasury Bill tender is a relatively small this week and, therefore, more difficult for the Bank to influence. Hence market reaction yesterday that the rate at this day's tender may be sufficient to trigger half point cut in MLR to 5½ per cent. It should give some idea of how hard the Bank is prepared to fight to resist this.

Tailors

Confirmation a trend

Both Sears and UDS confirm the pattern is emerging in retailing: a weak performance in the provinces, but stronger in London, helped by high spending by tourists. They actually made a small loss in the half to July 31 on its provincial stores, made up by the Oxford Street Selfridges and divided profits from jewellers.

The improvement from £3.4m to £4.4m in S Group's interim profits is almost

both menswear and womenswear remained very flat indeed in contrast to reports earlier in the year from Hepworth, and Austin Read.

There are signs, though, that demand is increasing of the view that something has got to happen soon. The only question is whether it is going to give and when. The Government would presumably like to delay any decision on a major change in foreign exchange strategy until it has seen how the major pay negotiations finish up and if it has had an opportunity to judge the response to a November package. It is even hope that by then the recent

pressure on sterling will have reduced. In the interim, it is presumably going to deal with any continuing pressure—there has been plenty this week—by cutting short-term interest rates further. Treasury Bill tender is a relatively small this week and, therefore, more difficult for the Bank to influence. Hence market reaction yesterday that the rate at this day's tender may be sufficient to trigger half point cut in MLR to 5½ per cent. It should give some idea of how hard the Bank is prepared to fight to resist this.

Sears' profits for the year should reach 260m against 245m, but the real excitement could come from a United States acquisition to make use of the \$17m of tax losses it retained when getting rid of its loss-making. Discussions for a possible offer are actively taking place. At 65p the yield on Sears shares is a prospective 5.9 per cent, while these are consolidated into the Exchange Control Act in 1947.

On occasions in the past, and particularly in recent years, we have been in dire need of such controls. True, the laissez faire school might argue that Britain would have been forced to run a much more disciplined house over the past decade had it eschewed the "protection" afforded by exchange controls, but with no regulation and without a strictly limited pool of foreign currency available for overseas portfolio investment, it is anyone's guess just how much capital might have fled these shores in the dark days of 1974-76.

Since last December, however, when our gold and foreign currency reserves had dwindled to a meagre \$4.12m, or barely enough to cover a single month's import bill, there has been a dramatic reversal.

The CBI's contribution certainly seems to suffer from a lack of rigorous examination of all the issues. Despite some nice embroidery—such as the sideswipe at the clearing banks for their lack of expertise at the branch level and the "information gap" Bolton showed up so well six years ago—the CBI case is left to rest squarely on the suffocating effects of too much tax and the web of legislation that surrounds small companies today.

Change this, the CBI argues, and small firms could reassess themselves, entrepreneurs would have the wherewithal and the carrot of a decent reward for the undoubted risks they take and the risk finance gap exposed so often in the evidence to Wilson would close at a stroke.

Quite obviously, all this does inhibit small companies. But is it enough? Certainly not to judge from the wider issues of financing of small companies, the role of institutions, The Stock Exchange and so on. Neither does the CBI mention the problem of trade credit—the ability of large companies to squeeze the best credit terms from small companies—that has preoccupied everyone from Bolton to Lord Seebohm who have looked at this question.

The essence of the CBI case is that if small firms are provided with a neutral climate they will flourish. But nowhere is there an attempt to justify the economic existence of small firms except to say that the sector is larger in the German and United States economies. One of the crucial issues at the moment is low productivity—whether this re-thinking, however, is whether any alteration in exchange controls will rank as a priority item per se, or merely as a residual item, consequent on other policy decisions.

There are obviously two main ways in which the Government could alter the present arrangements. One would be to tighten up inward controls, the other to relax controls over outward

exchange controls? In broad terms there are four relevant considerations. One is the prospective size of the balance of payments surplus at the chosen level for the exchange rate. The second would be the requirement to generate sufficient "hot money" reserves to repay the \$20,000m of overseas debt scheduled for repayment over the next decade. The third would be the economic desirability of encouraging investment overseas. Finally there would be the political acceptability of making such investment easier.

On the assumption that the economy continues to shape up reasonably well, particularly on the wages front, it seems almost inevitable that the Government will shortly have to emerge from stage one of its foreign exchange strategy—holding down sterling's value and reducing its reserves—and adopt a rather different approach. What is not yet clear about this re-thinking, however, is whether any alteration in exchange controls will rank as a priority item per se, or merely as a residual item, consequent on other policy decisions.

There are obviously two main ways in which the Government could alter the present arrangements. One would be to tighten up inward controls, the other to relax controls over outward

exchange controls?

The former presumably becomes a real possibility if the Government opts for a policy of holding sterling below what was felt to be its natural market value, while at the same time refusing to relax controls on outward movements of capital as a counter-balance.

The Bank of England, it is true, has said that inflows across the exchanges this year have not been as difficult to cope with as some commentators have suggested. The Bank could, moreover, argue that "hot money" inflows will start to die away of their own accord once British interest rates have fallen to levels where they are no longer considered to be internationally attractive.

The risks in waiting to find out, however, could be large. First, overseas investors may be prepared to accept interest rates below those considered desirable for purely domestic purposes. Secondly, it may in any case be rather more difficult to absorb financial inflows with quite the same degree of confidence once trading inflows start to play a significantly more important role and the economy starts to gather momentum.

What can be said rather more positively at this stage is that if the authorities are finally forced to adopt inward exchange controls, it will be with reluctance. The Government introduced a whole range of controls in the summer of 1971, mostly aimed at preventing non-residents obtaining interest on any further sterling investments. All that happened was that overseas investors took no notice at all and continued to be attracted by the high interest rates offered by the UK.

It has wisely rejected the reintroduction of a short-term gains tax (abandoned in the 1971 pursuit of simplicity) and opted for a high exemption on gains (note, not disposals) before hitting the gains tax threshold followed by a two-tiered tax for smaller and larger gains (with the top rate possibly lower than the present flat rate of 30 per cent). It is a measure which offers no solution to inflation and one which discriminates against the wealthier—again—but it will take many out of the gains tax net.

Business Diary: Fairer shares? • Waiving the rules

John Marin, the chairman of Tarmac, has promised a new code of conduct on dealings in the firm's shares for directors, of subsidiary companies, and other senior employees.

Henceforth they will not be entitled to deal in Tarmac shares for two months before a announcement of the interim and preliminary results.

Already, main board directors may deal only between publication of the preliminary figures and one month after the annual general meeting, and one month after publication of the interim figures. This can leave them only four months of the year in which they may deal.

Apart from the ridiculous situation that perking will actually compound the effects of inflation on capital losses by restricting a relief for losses, there is another objection to tapering which many may feel is fundamental drawback: namely tapering bears no direct relationship to the impact of inflation on capital gains. The extent of the reduction is the same whatever the asset and will in fact give greater relief to the investor with a larger gain than the investor whose profit was modest.

Indexation, on the other hand, is highly relevant to subject and if it were a mere after of indexing the cost of a single asset in computing the real gain from the new



The faces behind the voices of BBC's New Ideas: left to right, presenter Chris Bickerton; producer Keith Parsons and presenter Casey Lord, with production secretary Tania Williams.

the Hall of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli and beyond.

Bickerton and Lord are the presenters. Parsons the producer, Tania Williams the producer, and Sue Lowe & Sons and J. Cuthbert, of Kings & Co., sold shares a day before pressing internal results were announced. Tarmac said yesterday that having investigated the sale, the group was satisfied that neither man had knowledge which would influence their shareholding.

The one hundredth edition, however, was concerned not with British products but with the wheezes of the programme's own listeners. These included an idea from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, for updating old telephones, another from Marbella, Spain, for a new kind of kitchen knife and a third from Nasar, South Africa, which was a device for warning parents when an unattended child falls into the swimming pool.

Chris Bickerton, Casey Lord, Keith Parsons and Tania Williams yesterday recorded one hundredth edition of the few BBC programmes that not only permit, but encourage advertising. "New Ideas," a 10-minute programme which usually features British exports and is broadcast by the BBC's child falls into the swimming pool.

The idea behind UVT, the

president, Robert White, said yesterday, is to improve the contents and service of vending machines among members so that "Golden Service" stood for something more than the lost coins or rotten tea that even his members concede the public associate with the industry.

White is managing director of Bourne End Vending (Sales), a Buckinghamshire company which sells, operates or caters to machines throughout the south Midlands, West London and south coast areas.

UVT has already won a contract from the Philips electrical group. If the UVT scheme works, White says, it will be because the people who make it tick up and down the country are not salaried regional managers but the managing directors of profit-oriented autonomous local companies. They benefit from the association's bulk-buying power with suppliers such as Cadbury-Schweppes and Nestlé, which are among the food concerns contributing to a levy to finance the new grouping.

Seven independent British vending companies are combining to challenge the American domination of the national market for food and drink in business and commercial premises.

They have formed an association called United Vending Traders, which is to introduce a national brand name, Golden Service, at next week's International Business Show at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham.

The idea behind UVT, the

Sales blurb on a calculator in the Walton-on-Thames branch of W. H. Smith: "Recommended retail price £18.95. Save £3. Our price £13.95." Think we would buy another model.

John Whitmore

Exchange controls: time to adapt to new circumstances?

UNITED KINGDOM BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

	£m	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Non-fuel trade	+922	-28	-1406	-1765	-50	+418	-3989
Fuel trade	-642	-674	-947	-3429	-3143	-2100	-2168
Visible balance	+280	-702	-2353	-5194	-3203	-3571	-
Invisible balance	+778	+807	+1431	+1629	+1502	+2166	-
Current account balance	+1058	+105	-922	-3585	-1701	-1406	-
Capital account	+2088	-1370	+151	+2019	+236	+2233	-
Overall balance of payments	+3146	-1285	-771	1646	-1465	-3628	-

UNITED KINGDOM INVESTMENT OVERSEAS—PRIVATE SECTOR

	(effective increase in reserves +)	(effective decrease in reserves -)
Direct general	-676	-737
Oil and miscellaneous	-139	-61
Portfolio	-21	-565
Total net investment	-836	-1383
Investment involving no cash flow	na	+1079
Identified financing	na	+808
Broad effect of capital account on reserves	na	+39
Broad effect of current invisible account on reserves	na	+1457
Broad effect of overseas investment on reserves	na	+1496

N.B.: Figures partly distorted by nature of oil company statistics and disinvestment flows.

much more attractive proposition than London.

Private investors, too, would almost certainly jump at the opportunity to shift funds abroad, the great fear being that having waited almost a generation out of the country reasonably cheaply the chance would have to be taken before the door was once again bolted.

This kind of possibility is bound to make the Government highly nervous. What, after all, would happen to our own stock market? Where would a profligate government ever again find the money to finance its borrowing requirement?

As it happens, the authorities will almost certainly give first consideration to direct investment anyway. But, here again, if one takes Europe as the starting point, this is precisely the geographical area in which the EEC would be most attractive. While it admits that there may be a case for overseas investment in a few politically problematical countries as a prelude to higher United Kingdom exports, it is highly sceptical about the idea of investment in Europe on this criterion.

It believes that the dismantling of tariff barriers should in themselves be enough to stimulate British exports and that investment in Europe will, at the end of the day, merely create production in competition with domestic exports.

Faced with problems of this kind, it is difficult to see the Government doing anything very much by way of liberalisation of outward exchange controls. Yet, if the Government is left with unwanted upward pressure on sterling and ever increasing reserves, it may well have to do something.

One obvious measure, for the individual, might be to liberalise controls for those wishing to emigrate or to remit gifts overseas, while in terms of the corporate sector there are a whole host of possible measures.

One could be an increase in the ceiling on amounts of currency made available under the "super-criterion" scheme, plus a lengthening of the extremely tight 18-month pay-back period. Another might be alteration of the timing requirements for the repayment of overseas debt by British companies. There may, perhaps, be steps to make it easier for British banks to increase their foreign currency capital to a level more appropriate to the ever-increasing size of their non-sterling business.

As far as the portfolio investor is concerned, the most likely concession would be the abolition of the 5 per cent surrender, which last year brought less than £20m to the reserves. From time to time there have been suggestions that there could be more radical changes to the investment currency pool, though the idea of a two-tier exchange rate, with the financial rate taking in investment flows both ways, is almost certainly regarded as too complex.

This is indeed the view of some fund managers. Others, however, consider themselves grossly underweighted in overseas stocks and at present rates consider Wall Street a

NORTH SEA OIL BENEFITS AND PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT REPAYMENTS

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Estimated effect of North Sea oil on balance of payments at 1978 prices	2,100	3,400	4,500	4,900	5,800	7,000	7,100	7,200	7,500
Scheduled public sector overseas debt repayments converted at £1.75 = £	100	450	1,500	1,950	3,000	2,300	1,400	1,400	200

N.B.: Balance of payments effects are the net estimated benefit from having North Sea oil, not a forecast of the overall balance of payments surplus.

UDS Group Limited

Consolidated Interim Financial Statement for the 26 weeks ended 30th July, 1977 (Un

NANCIAL NEWS

ne-for-4
ights as
Selincourt
ounds 42pc

Victor Felstead
record interim profits, the
cast of £3.18m. The "rights issue"
is for a £1.6m rights issue
all contained in yesterday's
invigorating half-time re-
statement by Selincourt, the big
textile manufacturer.

This comes on top of
£7.7m more than doubled
its £3.18m. The "rights issue"
raise about £1.6m by the
of 10.35m ordinary sp
in a one-for-four basis
8p each. This represents
a third on days close of 27p—which
a 1976-77 "high" for
the sp. As usual following a
rights issue, the shares fell—the
one being 2p to 25p.

The half-year to July 31,
the profit increased by
per cent to £1.54m or turned
252 per cent ahead at
£1.6m. Exports rose by 40.4
cent to £1.03m.

Even customary seasonal
and normal conditions
tug to the year-end, the
predicts pre-tax profits
the full year of "not less"
£4m—a record if achieved
26.7 per cent above 1976-
£3.18m.

On interim payment, on a
basis, is being raised from
p to 68p; the new shares
rank for this.

For the full year, the board
casts a total dividend of
the bigger capital. This
an increase of 27.1
cent on last year. Treasury
mission has been received
this in the context of the
which is being under-
written by Barclays Merchant
Bank.

giving the reasons for the
the board says it believes
resources and facilities
able to the group are suf-
ficient to meet its current re-
quirements, but they consider
continued expansion should
financed from a broader
base.

be six months' profit growth
of course, not as dramatic
1976-77's doubled figures.
confirms the optimistic
of the chairman, Mr
Leighton, in his last
report.

e said then the board could
a further significant rise
the year's figures. Of par-
ular interest last year was
fact that Tricosa turned
from a loss of £240,000
profit of £431,000 and the
back of MacDougall Jevons
almost £100,000 to little
than £40,000.

Lackness in K hits ompton

peak profits of £2m-plus
preceding two years were
reached as exceptional at J.
J. & Sons & Webb, and
enators will not be sur-
prised by interim results show-
a falling off. On turnover
the latest half-year to end
down from £10.8m to
m, pre-tax profit fell from
m to £864,000. Earnings a
of this largest and best
maker of insulators and
res in Europe came out
14.1p, compared with 3.08p,
declining an interim dividend
same again 0.6p gross,
to a confidently expects to
pose a final not less than
1.99p gross past next time.
a brighter note exports
wed a "significant" move-
ment and some large
tracts have been won for
8. In 1976 pre-tax profits
slightly from £2.23m to
£2.00.

**BURNDENE INVS now
on verge of £1m**

On turnover up from £9.93m
to £10.8m, pre-tax profits of
Burndene Investments rose

down on previous year, but
they should be made up in second
leg.

BLACK & DECKER

Figure available show a sub-
stantial improvement in turnover
and profitability for the six
months which ended September
30.

FEDERAL CHEMICAL

Change in director of business
being taken with intention of
investigation in manufacturing
and post of deputy chairman and
chief executive held by Mr L. R.
Dowsett "being terminated". He
has relinquished his directorship.

KWIKFORM IN MID EAST

Investment in Middle East

has resulted in pattern of trading

becoming cyclical. Results for

first-half expected to be well

down on previous year, but
they should be made up in second
leg.

MALAWI BORROWS \$15M

Seven-year term £25m Euroloan

for Republic of Malawi has been

signed. This is Malawi's first loan

and will be used to finance con-
struction of international airport

at Lilongwe.

COURTNEY, POPE (HLDGS)

Exports played part in profit

rise and chairman confident that

these will again make worthwhile

contribution to expected increase

in current year. (For figures see

note.)

CITY OF CARDIFF ISSUE

City of Cardiff is to float a

partly-paid £15m issue of 11 per

cent redeemable stock 1982 at £100

per cent.

WOOD & SONS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Earthenware Manufacturers

INTERIM STATEMENT (Unaudited)

GROUP SALES	Half-year ended 30th June		Year ended 31st December	
	1977	1976	Increase	1977
2,054,000	1,667,000	24%	3,615,846	396,189
GROUP OPERATING PROFIT	303,000	259,000	21%	209,692
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	214,000	176,000	27%	193,661
GROUP PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	208,000	162,000		

"I am pleased to announce the half-yearly figures with the news that an interim dividend of 10% less income tax (33p per share) will be paid on the issued Ordinary Capital of the Company. Warrants will be posted to shareholders on 7th November."

"Our order books are full and we expect 1977 to be another year of record achievements."

H. FRANCIS WOOD, Chairman.

3rd October, 1977.

Output levels low but Averys general products buoyant

By Bryan Appleyard

Averys, the weighing and measuring machine maker, made £5.4m pre-tax profit in the six months to June 30 against £5.7m last year.

This 12 per cent improvement came with the help of a 16 per cent growth in turnover from £40.8m to £47.5m indicating a narrowing of margins which Mr Richard Hale, the chairman, puts down to insufficiently high production levels.

The main force behind the overall improvement was the strength of the general products division which takes in Avery-Hardell, the maker of electronic petrol pumps, currently one of the group's most successful lines.

He adds: "Profit for the full year comparable to that of 1976 will depend upon our ability to match production to orders."

He adds that the fall in the pound last year added £1m to the profits from overseas companies whereas the rise in the pound this year would produce a small decrease in relative profits.

Tough going as Bunzl margins narrow

By Alison Mitchell

In line with many other groups in the sector Bunzl Paper found the going difficult in the first half. And, according to Mr G. G. Bunzl, chairman, the second six months are unlikely to show any improvement.

However, present trading conditions indicate that both sales and profits for the year as a whole should exceed the 1976 level of £14.4m.

In the first six months of this year the group turned in a pre-tax profit of £8m, against £7.5m last time, on sales up £1m to £109m. This leaves pre-tax margins narrower at just over 7 per cent.

Against a background of a world depression in the paper industry most of Bunzl's divisions turned in same-again performances with much of the increase in profit coming from associates.

The year started well for the plastics side. Filtrona Textile Products, which has been loss-making for the past two years, managed to break even in the six months.

Foreign exchange losses amounted to £237,000 in the period compared with a profit of £169,000 last year. Overseas sales now account for between 70 and 80 per cent of Bunzl's sales.

For shareholders there is an interim dividend of 4.28p an increase of 10 per cent on last time.

BID OF £4M FOR ASSAM FRONTIER

News of another bid in the currently enlivened tea sector comes from Assam Frontier Tea which has received an offer from privately-owned Wrenigate, a Manchester-based group engaged in the import, merchandising and conversion of textiles.

Wrenigate is offering 385p for each Assam ordinary share and 270p for each of the group's preference shares. The whole offer, which is conditional on recommendation by the Assam board, is worth about £4.2m.

Assam, which is controlled by Sime Darby, said the directors were considering the proposal and would make a further announcement soon. In the meantime shares of Assam jumped 71p to 37.5p on news of the bid.

Earlier this year a subsidiary of Wrenigate, Botroco, made a successful bid for the publicly-quoted Scottish Assam Tea.

In the past few days takeover bids have been launched by private companies for Moran Tea Holdings which has estates in Assam and for Deundai Holdings, which has estates in Bangladesh. The odd one out is British India which has received terms from Longbourne Holdings, a public quoted company.

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International

Hoechst AG warning on earnings decline

The improvement in the performance of the general products side will have caused the proportion of trading profits coming from overseas, standing at 40.2 per cent last year, to fall slightly said Mr Hale.

Last year £5m of the £14.7m prefix came in the second half but Mr Hale takes a cautious line on the prospects for the year.

He comments: "Profit for the full year comparable to that of 1976 will depend upon our ability to match production to orders."

He adds that the fall in the pound last year added £1m to the profits from overseas companies whereas the rise in the pound this year would indicate a prospective price earnings ratio of over 8, and these are set to yield 5.6 per cent.

Marker estimates for the full year following the figures varied from £15.5m to £17m.

The shares fell 31p to 156p after the announcement, where profits of £16m would indicate a prospective price earnings ratio of over 8, and these are set to yield 5.6 per cent.

Although the company's chief executive, Professor Ralf Sammet, told a press conference in Hanover, he said that its fall in earnings will not be drastic, he gave a warning that third-quarter results were likely to be worse than those in the second quarter of this year.

Hoechst announced a little more than a month ago that its profits declined between the first and second quarters of this year so far group and parent company pre-tax earnings fell by just under 7 per cent in the first half to DM630m (about £21.50m) and DM402m respectively.

Many of the group's problems are common to the West German chemical industry. According to Professor Sammet, production in the industry, which was long regarded as the growth industry bar excellence, is likely to increase more slowly than the German industrial average this year and could fall behind the expected 3.5 per cent rise in gross national product.

Although the situation varies from sector to sector, the industry is suffering from more intensive competition on export markets, besides greater pressure at home from imports.

Quaker Oats buoyant

Quaker Oats of Chicago announced record sales and earnings for the year to June 30. Earnings per share were up 30 per cent to \$3.01. Sales were up 30 per cent to \$3.01

Stock Exchange Prices

Widespread falls

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 3. Dealings End, Oct 14. § Contango Day, Oct 17. Settlement Day, Oct 25.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

De La Grena Grena

-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

Secretary to Financial Director

West End

£4,500

The Financial Director of the Guinness Group requires a Secretary with first class secretarial experience at senior level. As well as having a good educational background and a high standard of shorthand/typing, applicants must have the ability to work independently and at times under pressure, and have absolute discretion in dealing with matters of a confidential nature. The preferred age is 25-35.

Please telephone 01-629 9655 for an application form or write stating age, qualifications and experience to the Financial Director, Guinness, 10 Albemarle Street, London W1X 4AJ.

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FACTORY MUTUAL INTERNATIONAL



THE KUWAIT HILTON

Executive Secretary

The Kuwait Hilton, a luxury hotel overlooking the Gulf, and part of the international chain of Hilton Hotels, are seeking an Executive Secretary. This is a senior appointment and we are only considering applicants with first-class secretarial skills, several years experience and fluent Arabic. We are offering an excellent tax-free salary. We will provide you with comfortable accommodation and meals and will pay your onward fare. Please write in the first instance with full curriculum vitae (indicating the earliest date you would be available) and enclosing a recent photograph to Robin Spearman, 1 Avenue Maurice, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

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Would like to announce that due to the recommendations of our clients and demands of our applicants, we are now prepared to offer the recruitment of top calibre Admin. and P.A./Secretaries for the City.

We are a small, privately owned, Sloane Square-based, consultancy, previously specialising in the West End and Knightsbridge, and we now find that our top Secretaries are prepared to travel further afield for interesting, well-paid jobs.

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Internationally operating Group of Companies with modern Head Office in West London require P.A. for a Senior Director.
You are an experienced, well-educated Secretary, aged 30 to 40 and thoroughly capable of meeting the demands of busy office involved in a wide range of activities. Naturally you are tactful, of good appearance, used to taking the initiative and accepting responsibility. Sound knowledge of French or German is desirable. Of course you possess a current driving licence and justify a high salary.
Please apply in confidence enclosing curriculum vitae to Box 2633 J. The Times.

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A person is required with knowledge of Company Secretarial duties and General Office Administration, who is also willing to accept responsibility. Fast accurate typing essential; shorthand not necessary.
Salary negotiable £3,750 min + LV's
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6 Months Contract

Small family owned Sibell, efficient young Secretary with 6 months contract. Working in the telephone and writing Spanish is important. You will be asked to brush up your German. Shorthand not necessary. Age 20-30 £2,400 p.a.

Overseas Division

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SECRETARY TO
MANAGING DIRECTOR

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SALARYWISE

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-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

Information Assistants

For London's Heathrow Airport

British Airports currently require several young men and women to staff their Information Desks in the Passenger Terminals of Heathrow Airport to assist the travelling public including overseas visitors.

In these attractive, uniformed positions it is essential that you should be able to speak clearly and concisely in English and one foreign language other than French.

We would like to hear from candidates aged between 18-35. Applicants should have a bright personality and the ability to act in a calm and tactful manner when dealing with the travelling public, preferably with 4 academic 'O' Levels.

Working hours are 8 hour shifts between 0700 hours - 2230 hours. Applicants should live within travelling distance of Heathrow Airport.

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Benefits include good holiday entitlements, a holiday bonus, a contributory pension scheme, subsidised restaurant facilities and good sports and social facilities.

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BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY DUSSeldorf, GERMANY

required by a chemical company in Germany with world-wide business connections. This interesting and responsible position for a person of English mother tongue, will become vacant at the beginning of December, 1977.

Applicants should have good educational background, secretarial skills and working knowledge of German; preferably also accurate shorthand in both languages, as well as previous experience at senior level.

Excellent salary and employment conditions plus fringe benefits and social facilities offered.

Please send details of qualifications and experience to:

Mr. K. Bissell,

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\$4,500

The restructuring of this leading international bank has created the need for a Senior Secretary to assist the newly appointed Italian Director. Good shorthand and good secretarial skills are essential. Good benefits package.

Age 24+

AMERICAN STOCKBROKERS
circa \$4,000

This City-based firm needs a Senior Secretary to work with two Senior Executives whose responsibilities include International Conference Organisation, client relations, administrative, analytical and an independent thinker, together with good secretarial skills are essential. Age 21+

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Secretary Assistant for small team to help set up a new Securities Marketing Department in a leading bank in the Euro market.

Applicants must possess first class secretarial skills and be capable of working on own initiative. There will also be an opportunity to learn about the market.

In return for the above qualifications we will offer a good salary and excellent fringe benefits.

Please contact Judith Heard on 01-283 4200.

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Spain to carry on 01-437 8955
May Eton & Partners Ltd.
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Challenge yourself and put your abilities to good use. Show us your management skills and we will develop them for you and reward you accordingly. Our clients are looking for people to train and tackle some challenging targets. As a secretary you will enjoy a busy and exciting life—keeping pace with people's problems and making fast, accurate decisions. Enjoyable, satisfaction and excellent salary are there for anyone keen to leave on responsibility. If you are, then apply now.

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Up to £4,500

SECRETARY / P.A. for very dynamic M.D. of a Marketing Company. Fantastic career job for very intelligent, energetic skills.

APPLY: Marks Staff Bureau, 148 New Bond Street, W1.

£4,000 NEG.

Senior Executive of West End Metal Group requires Secretary/ Shorthand Typist. 30-40. Preference given to applicants with some experience and personal qualities such as initiative and pleasant personality.

Apply: Marks Staff Bureau, 148 New Bond Street, W1.

CJ

RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING

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Tel: 01-588 3593 or 01-588 3574
Telex No. 657 374

PUBLIC RELATIONS SECRETARY West End MAJOR OIL COMPANY

Our client seeks an experienced Public Relations Secretary, who is used to working on their own initiative to join a busy, yet active department which deals with the company's European Operations.

You must be confident in liaison and dealing with many media and engage with a wide variety of PR activity. The position can be offered initially to the right person.

Applications in strict confidence under reference P.R.S.77-111 be forwarded unopened to our client, unless you list companies to which they should not be forwarded in a covering letter marked for the attention of the Security Manager.

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PA/SEC. W.C. (A) (2nd year) +
longer director of interviews
and will be willing
but also approach the
position as a
diplomatic, empathetic, is
well and acting as good
communicator. Attractive
environment. Age: 24-30, aux.
SEC/PA E.C. (A) (2nd year)
Investment bankers wants a
secretary to assist in
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clients. Good
experience in
marketing, sales, marketing
etc. Up to 53 yrs.
SEC/PA E.C. (A) (2nd year)
with oil exploration
need an experienced PA for
the right person
scope for the right person
and initiative and can take
in his area of responsibility
ability to help in the office
and marketing, sales, marketing
etc. Up to 53 yrs.
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Director dealing with export
clients in certain areas to
do his job. A good character
and an enthusiastic approach
and a successful job. He wants someone
to enjoy coming to work.
Age: 26-30 yrs.

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STRATEGIC PLANNING
A varied job with a co-ordinating role. The Director is concerned with planning and development for International Tourism based on research into tourists requirements and the facilities available to them.

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Dealing at the topmost level with a wide range of Administrative matters including Finance and Personnel. A busy position with some committee work. BTA offers 22½ days' leave, flexi-time, L.V.s, etc. The salary range rises to £3,742.

Applications should be made to Rita Cornfield, BTA, 64 St. James's Street, S.W.1. Telephone: 01-629 8191, Ext. 124.

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(Agency)

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£4,500+

Are you the true P.A. working in modern offices as part of a team within an international organization? Good rewards are high if you can offer excellent shorthand and mature personal qualities and a desire to work hard. Please drive on a varied working day. Age: 24+

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For General Secretary of Association of Teachers of Domestic Science. Good secretarial, general skills, assistance at conferences, contact with members and other Associations, own office.

Salary £3,000 negotiable.

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Required preferably mature

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With good shorthand and typing for the Chamber of Commerce, based in pleasant small West End office.

Colin Director Ltd., Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, 100 Newgate Street, London EC1V 1BS. Telephone: 01-50 0181.

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With bright qualities and good wills to work in our residential sales department and service areas.

These positions involve a good deal of public contact and the secretaries should enjoy dealing with the public.

Contact Mayfair Estates on 01-505 0455. Please see page 10.

WANTED: SECRETARY

for Clive, Account Manager at expanding Cavendish Garden Advertising Agency. Accuracy and willingness to work in essential. Salary £3,000 negotiable. Please telephone Michael Jones, Hudson Personnel, 433 7121.

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as you have no better place in which to start than P.R. As Account Executive in a coming Account Executives in this highly successful firm, you'll be given a challenging position to their hectic lives and the opportunity to earn a lot of fun for someone 20-25. £3,000 negotiable. Recruitment Ltd., 835 6542.

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£4,000 plus. Administrator and typist, but run new business as well as existing clients. This small w.i. financial consultancy, at all levels, will have banking or legal experience, and the services of a solicitor and accountants. Telephone Michael Jones, Hudson Personnel, 433 7121.

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to the Managing Director of Peter Davis Ltd., Age 21-35, speaks English, French, German, Spanish, English language and literature essential. In a happy, interesting environment, salary £3,000. Contact Mairi, 01-505 7208.

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HARLEY ST. surgeon requires experienced medical secretary. Inquiries available. £3,000. Tel. 01-505 4999.

COLLEGE LEAVES SECRETARIES

Join the world's choice of COUNCIL OF COLLEGES, Fleet St., E.C.1. 335 7805. INDUSTRY SECRETARIES required by Architect in pleasant West End office. Driving license essential. Tel. 722 2025. Send resume with French £3,200. Prod. and accnt. Dept. Age 21-35. Tel. 01-403 1841.

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ANZA Agency, 01-505 6332. INDUSTRY SECRETARIES required by architect in pleasant West End office. Driving license essential. Tel. 722 2025. Send resume with French £3,200. Prod. and accnt. Dept. Age 21-35. Tel. 01-403 1841.

RECEPTIONIST required by architect in pleasant West End office. Tel. 01-505 6332.

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Betty J. Jenkins, 01-505 6332. Art and general need experienced person. Tel. 01-505 6332. Phone Sue Jones, 01-534 3711.

MORE SECRETARIAL

APPOINTMENTS ON PAGES 24 & 25

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LINGUISTS

Government Communications Headquarters and Joint Technical Language Service

Posts at Cheltenham, in the Linguist Specialist Class, requiring an interest in the practical applications of language.

Vacancies are expected to be for those offering Arabic, Greek, Japanese, Persian, Russian and Turkish. In addition, there will probably be opportunities for those who offer German (preferably with a second language other than French) to be retrained in another modern foreign language. Evidence of capacity to learn difficult languages will be looked for.

Candidates should normally be aged at least 20 and must have a thorough knowledge of one or more foreign languages, such as is provided by a degree or by relevant experience. Those taking final examinations for an appropriate degree in 1978 may also apply.

Appointment will normally be to the Assistant Linguist Specialist grade, but those with at least 3 years' relevant experience may be appointed to the Linguist Specialist grade.

SALARY: Linguist Specialist £2,535-24,560. Assistant Linguist Specialist £2,840-24,180. Starting salary may be above the minima. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 2 November 1977) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonor Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0266) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. 389.

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HOLBORN CIRCUS £3,500

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Connect See SHILL.

CRONE & CORKILL & ASSOC'S.

Personnel Consultants

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Bright and airy office with no chance at present to make your own decisions. Looking for an energetic and enthusiastic person to work with management in building the image of a well known engineering company. A young secretary with lots of drive and initiative would be well suited to this role. Please telephone 01-629 1328 urgently.

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of well-known book publishers needs young Secretary with good academic background plus a love of books especially.

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TEMPORARY SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST

(full-time or part-time)

Required for six months in the Office of the Vice-Chancellor for Protectors and other Academic staff in the Mathematics Department.

Applicants should at least 24 years old, have a good standard of shorthand and general secretarial experience.

On full-time scale £2,216 to £3,799 according to qualifications and experience. Part-time appointment will be paid on a pro-rata basis.

Mr. S. Thomas, 01-505 2602, for further details.

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Make life easier by letting us find you a job you will enjoy with us.

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EAST 2.30 P.M. to Temporary Secretary who can work in the City.

Required at least 24 months experience.

Applicants should be under 30 and preferably with legal and/or marine claims handling experience.

Above-average salary paid for hard work and exceptional ability.

Please write to Box 2632 J, The Times.

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SSAFA

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TRAINING OFFICER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons resident in the London area for the above post—aged 35-45 years.

The Training Officer will conduct Training Courses for Voluntary Workers at Head Office and in the branches throughout the country, and give lectures to service personnel on the work of SSAFA.

Experience and interest in personal family welfare and an ability to relate easily to people at all levels are the prime requisites for this challenging post. A Service background would be an advantage. Good career prospects.

Salary negotiable—£4,000 p.a. with generous fringe benefits.

Write with full details to Miss J. Chaplin, Personnel Officer, SSAFA, 2 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AZ.

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NYC Consultants

Stella Fisher Bureau team

110 Strand, W.C.2

01-505 6644

£2.30 P.M. to Temporary Secretary who can work in the City.

Required at least 24 months experience.

Applicants should be under 30 and preferably with legal and/or marine claims handling experience.

Above-average salary paid for hard work and exceptional ability.

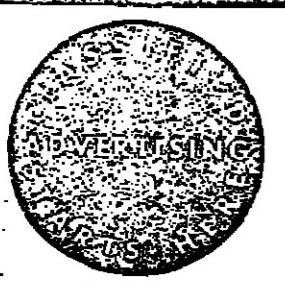
Please write to Box 2632 J, The Times.

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Temporary Secretaries required to work in the City.</



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New Printing House Square, Gt. Titchfield Road, London SW10.

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

Not that we are sufficient of ourselves, but our sufficiency is of God. —2 Corinthians 3: 5.

BIRTHS

HESKETH—On October 1st, Melbourne, to Margaret and Blair Hesket, a sister for Ruth.

KENNEDY—On October 2nd, to John and Linda, a son, a brother for William and David.

KNIGHT—On 30th Sept., at Bridgewater General Hospital, 340 Old Colony Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, to Elizabeth Lawrence, wife of George Lawrence, a son, a brother for Michael and Christopher and a daughter, Victoria.

MCNAUL—On October 1st, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Rachel and Michael, a son, Benjamin James.

PEPPER—On October 2nd, to Gordon and Barbara, wife of Edward, a son, a daughter for Charles and Barbara.

SHAW—On October 2nd, at Stirling Royal Infirmary, to Shirley and Alan Shaw, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

SMITH—On October 2nd, at Ninewells Hospital, Dundee, to Gillian and Brian, a son, a daughter for Diana Margaret, a sister for Peter and a brother for Duncan.

PINCKNEY—On October 4th, at Lyndhurst Hospital, Croydon, to Charles and Barbara, a son, a daughter for Charles and Barbara.

SCOTT—On October 4th, at Stirling Royal Infirmary, to Shirley and Alan Scott, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

LEY—On October 4th, at Stirling Royal Infirmary, to Shirley and Alan Ley, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

SMITH—On Sept. 27th, at St. John's Hospital, Croydon, to Shirley and Alan Smith, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

GAST—**MOTTRAM**—On September 28th, at St. John's Hospital, Croydon, to Shirley and Alan Mottram, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

SHAW—On October 1st, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Ralph and June Mottram, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

RUBY WEDDING

HUTCHINSON—EDLMANN—On October 1st, at St. Peter's Church, Pescawar, 10 W.F.P. Camp, Chelmsford, Essex, to Philip and Elizabeth Hutchinson, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

ROEVER—On October 3rd, at St. John's Hospital, Croydon, to Shirley and Alan Rover, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

BROWN—On September 29th, at St. John's Hospital, Croydon, to Shirley and Alan Brown, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

PEPPER—On October 3rd, peacefully at home, to Shirley and Alan Pepper, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

BUETTNER—On October 2nd, to Shirley and Alan Buettner, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

DEAN—On October 2nd, to Shirley and Alan Dean, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

CAMERON—On Monday, 3rd October, 1977, peacefully at home, to Shirley and Alan Cameron, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

TOWNSEND—On October 1st, peacefully in a nursing home at Shirley and Alan Townsend, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

COLE—On October 2nd, peacefully following an accident at Shirley and Alan Cole, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

WRIGHT—On Oct. 3rd (suddenly) Shirley and Alan Wright, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

SHAW—On October 3rd, to Shirley and Alan Shaw, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

STEWART—On October 3rd, to Shirley and Alan Stewart, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

HORN—On October 3rd, to Shirley and Alan Horn, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

WILSON—On October 3rd, to Shirley and Alan Wilson, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

BURTON—On October 3rd, to Shirley and Alan Burton, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

BROWN—On October 3rd, to Shirley and Alan Brown, a son, a daughter for Stuart and Diane.

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